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THE GOOD YOUNG MAN.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER, BY NEMIA LEGGARD.

The ladies all declare him "Dear," "So good!" "So proper!" "Such a love!" They glory in his sickly hue, And feel very much as at a diver; They praise his baby mouth, his eyes, His moustache (color, deepest tan), And love the charming smiles that rise On the face of the good young man.

He would not take a drink or chew, Has never smoked or told a lie; Large vices he may have a few; But no small ones like you and I. He never stays out late at night, Chooses hold place under bar, "Burlesque, oh, no! It is not right, Not proper for a good young man!"

He never looks you in the face, So bashful, unassuming he, And every Sunday in the place He's seen where good folks ought to be. He seldom gives a straight reply, Gets round a corner if he can, And business-men, I can't tell why, Don't seem to like the good young man.

His brains are scant, but then he knows The gossip of the town by rote; Can tell how Jones by small steps rose To wealth; where Tomkins bought his coat; How Brown's wife makes an old dress new, By use of the turn-over plan; This and much more which might be true, So glibly tells the good young man.

About his voice there's something wrong: It surely lacks the healthful ring That shows a spirit true and strong 'Mid all the evils fate can bring. Courage, methinks, he's not all alone For much ambs—a faulty plan; But that, alas! is all unknown To him, this modest, good young man.

O, give me physic that I hate, Or potted salmon late at night, And on the corner bid me wait Till you have kissed your "heart's delight;" Or send me, if your mind 'twill ease, Some verses which I cannot scan; But save me, save me, if you please, From this—the modern good young man.

RAVENSPUR;

OR,

THE MYSTERY OF THE OLD STONE MANSION.

A ROMANCE OF VIRGINIA IN THE OLDEN TIME.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER, BY LINWOOD LAYTON.

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CHAPTER XIX.

ACCUMULATIVE EVIDENCE.

The trial of Hubert Linwood for the willful murder of Jacob Gorgitt and his wife Alice proved one of the most remarkable in the annals of Virginia. It was remarkable for several reasons. First, in the circumstances of the trial itself, the accused not being brought before the bar of justice until over four years after its commission, although cases of much longer time elapsing between the crime and the conviction of the criminal are well known to the public. Again, in the fact that the accused was one who hitherto, and so far as known afterward, had led a most blameless and commendable life; and, after a quite general belief had obtained that he was dead, and was nevermore to be heard of, he had unexpectedly appeared upon the ground, had quietly submitted to capture, and then, when a second opportunity for escape was presented, he had resolutely refused to avail himself of it. Furthermore, there were those who knew there was another and deeper mystery lying back of all this—a mystery which it was hoped would be brought to light, and made clear before the trial was ended.

Hubert Linwood, the accused, was a native of Tideway, being born of sea-faring parents, who were lost at sea while he was a mere lad, and he was left with considerable wealth in care of a guardian, who gave him a careful schooling in one of the most noted colleges of the north, he returning just in time to stand at the bedside of his faithful guardian and to inherit a large amount of wealth, none of which was invested in real estate, but all in money and stocks. Hubert had shown a predilection for the sea, and made several voyages along the coast and one as far as the West Indies, and was preparing to make a journey around the world when he met Evelyn Hawlett, who had been attending school in Richmond, and whom he had not seen since she was the merest child. He was so smitten with her loveliness and amiability of manner, that he gave over his intended trip, and remained at home to woo her. The wooing extended over a year, during which he succeeded not only in winning the love of the beautiful girl, but in gaining the consideration and respect of her parents. Their coming nuptials had begun to be freely discussed, when out of the clear sky came the thunderbolt that rove their fairy air-castles to atoms, and that was accompanied by the midnight cloud which still refused to be lifted.

And now I take my readers to the court-room in which the momentous trial opens, and, passing over the tedious preliminaries of challenging and impanneling a jury, come to the momentous business itself. There sits the stately, dignified, stern, bewigged judge, the impersonation of Roman justice, as calm and impassable, with his bowed spectacles upon his nose, as if seated in his own drawing-room pondering over some weighty matter of jurisprudence. On either hand are his associates, scarcely less impressive and stern in their demeanor than he, in front of the high desk are the officers of the court, whose frowns and scowling looks at the surging crowd remind you of tigers or great bull-dogs on watch, needing only a little more provocation to pounce upon and rend to pieces those who dare venture within their reach. At the table are the lawyers. Fred Janeway, as the counsel for the accused, without any associate, although the prosecuting attorney has one at his side, arranged in one hand are the twelve men, who have sworn that they are unbiased by prejudice either way and are ready to receive and impartially weigh all testimony presented them. Then there are the witnesses, whose testimony must be all for the prosecution. The prisoner sits near his counsel, neatly dressed in black, and apparently the most unmoved one in the crowd. And back of all these, filling court-room to crowding, with an almost breathless multitude, so intense is their interest in the proceedings about to open. They swarmed in so densely, and in such heading fashion, that it required the utmost efforts of the officers to prevent their overwhelming and filling every spot in the room, to the exclusion of judge, jury, counsel and prisoners. A few ladies have been admitted to favored places, but among them I am happy to say are not Evelyn Hawlett and Alice Appleton. Unable, as in the case of the former in what is going on, she has taken counsel of her friends, and of her own maidenly sense of propriety, and remained away. It seems as if another human body could not be forced into the room with the propulsing help of a catapult, and yet they do manage, with some slight confusion at the door, to wedge themselves in, and standing on tiptoe peer over the shoulders of those in front.

After the usual preliminaries, consisting mainly of the prosecuting attorney's statement of the case and what the state proposes to prove, the negro Pomp is placed on the stand, so appalled at his novel situation that for a time he is utterly unable to give any intelligible answers to the questions of the prosecuting attorney. He finally rallies, however, and under the skillful manipulations of the counsellor makes clear to the mind of the jury and audience what he knows about the foul deed committed years ago. He details how he and Pete, his associate, slipped off of Colonel Hawlett's plantation, on the night in question, and went down to Tideway on a little lark of their own, how they were returning near midnight, and, when near the house of the overseer, considered that it would be prudent to circumnavigate it, so as to avoid discovery upon the part of the individual whom they held in such wholesome dread. He tells how they had scarcely climbed over the fence when they espied a horseman, that both recognised on the instant, halt in the road, pull his animal to one side, dismount, tie him, and then walk into the house. After remaining there some time, during which the negroes were crouching behind the fence, and during which, also, they heard a noise within the house resembling a pistol-shot, as if made by struggling parties, they saw Hubert Linwood come out, hastily remount his horse and ride away; and just as he was moving off a man walked rapidly by them, seizing the horseman, and passed up the road in the direction of Ravenspur. The negroes were so frightened that they lay flat upon the ground for several minutes, not daring to stir; but, when the coast appeared to be clear, they stealthily clambered over the fence into the road, and were hurrying by when they caught the sight of smoke coming out of one of the windows, and rushed in to see what it meant. They were just in time to prevent the house burning down, and having nearly extinguished the fire, they heard the groans in the next room. Pete instantly dashed out the door wild with terror, but Pomp, more courageous, peered into the overseer's room, which, my readers will remember, was upon the lower floor, where, by the aid of the fire not yet completely out, he saw Gorgitt and his wife lying upon the bed, covered with gore, and their whole appearance proving that a most dreadful crime had been committed. That was more than enough for Pomp, who followed Pete out of the door, and chattering with terror they fled like frightened deer to their quarters, where they made no mention of what they had seen until the morrow.

Pete was then placed upon the stand, and corroborated the testimony of his friend in every particular, except that he maintained that it was Pomp, and not he, who was the most terrified and who reached his quarters ahead of him. These witnesses, both cross-examined by Fred Janeway, failed to contradict themselves in any way, and indeed he made no effort to entangle them, his purpose being mainly shown in asking them whether they saw or heard anything to indicate that before, while Hubert Linwood was within the house, a second party did not take his departure by the back door or window. They had noticed nothing of the kind, and the result of the cross-examination in the minds of the jury was only to strengthen and confirm their testimony. The strong friendship which Pomp felt for Hubert Linwood had caused him to form the resolve to tell a deliberate falsehood for the purpose of screening him. They had concocted a tale between them of a second horseman, who had appeared on the ground with sabres, guns and pistols, whom they had seen, through the open door, commit the deed; but, when Pomp found himself in the witness-box, he was so awed by his situation that he dared not essay the fiction, and he wisely confined himself to the truth and nothing but the truth. Pete, who was really the most courageous of the two, was prepared to stick to the falsification; but, coming after his friend, his heart also failed him, and he dared not contradict him in a single particular.

The third witness was Willard Wilson, the man who walked by the negroes as they were hiding behind the fence, and who passed the evening with Hubert Linwood. He deposed that he distinctly saw the latter come out the gate on that eventful night, mount his horse, and recognized him beyond all possibility of mistake, passing within half a dozen feet of him, and calling him by name as he saluted him, Linwood doing the same with regard to him.

Fred Janeway asked only a few questions of the same nature as he had propounded to the negroes, and then suffered him to leave the witness-box, and the fourth witness was called. This was Doctor Adonijah Janeway, the physician who made the post-mortem examination of the victims. He testified that he was informed on the day of the discovery of the murder, and that by request he made the post-mortem. One pistol-shot had been fired into each, striking near the region of the heart; both wounds bled profusely, and Jacob Gorgitt himself had evidently fought and struggled hard with his assassin before succumbing, as the scratches and bruises upon his person clearly indicated. No other wounds of a character to cause death were found upon either, and to the well-aimed weapon their demise was attributable, beyond all possibility of mistake. Fred Janeway gave his father no cross-examination at all, and the old gentleman stepped down well satisfied in his own mind that he had perfected to convict the true murderer, the calm, unmoved Hubert Linwood, sitting in his chair.

Then came several other witnesses—those who were first upon the ground, and who had foresight enough to make an examination for traces of the murderer. They saw the prints of a horse that had stopped at the gate, and they examined the fence behind which the negroes declared that they had concealed themselves, and a little sharp scrutiny confirmed the truth of their testimony. Beyond this they had succeeded in detecting nothing pointing toward the guilty party. Fred Janeway inquired whether they had examined the rear door and windows to see whether they were fastened or not. The reply of each witness was, that not a door or window in the house, so far as they saw, was secured in any manner at all. Had they discovered any indication of the true murderer's flight in that direction? None at all. By this time the hour of adjournment had arrived, and the adjournment was made in due form, the sheriff and his officers conducting Hubert Linwood back to jail, and the crowd slowly moving out of the building, as if reluctant to quit the place that had offered such rare sensational enjoyment to them. The conviction upon the part of all was that the evidence thus far given was of the most convincing and damning character. There were many who, having known Hubert during his boyhood, wondered how he ever could have committed such a deed, but their wonder did not shake their belief in the incontrovertible evidence.

Fred's counsel spent a large portion of the evening with him in close consultation, having previously sent Evelyn a brief resume of the day's proceedings, accompanied by a word of cheer.

CHAPTER XX.

THE TRIAL.

And so the second day of the great trial came around. If such a thing were possible, the excitement was deeper and more intense than ever. The doors of the court-room were scarcely opened when it became instantly packed with a multitude that seemed to be pressed together like sardines. It was supposed that the whole evidence was in, and the case would be given to the jury, who would probably render a verdict without leaving their seats. This depended, however, upon the counsel, who really had control of the time of the court, whose speeches might be ten minutes or several hours in length. By some means or other the impression had got abroad that Fred Janeway, the counsel for the accused, had a masked battery in reserve, which he would open to-day. As is always the case at such times, these rumors took every shape, Some might had the evidence pointing to another and hitherto unsuspected person, that he would bring out at the proper moment, and make as great a sensation as if a bombshell had exploded. Others maintained that he was simply lying back and making ready to launch all the powers of his well-known eloquence against the jury, creating such a doubt, by an appeal to their feelings, as would cause a division among them and secure a new trial, which was always in favor of the accused. At any rate, come what may, there was a general expectation that he would make a brilliant display of his power to move a jury, and give such an exhibition of his eloquence as would well repay them for remaining. Even old Doctor Janeway so shared in the interest that he managed to stay over in Richmond, simply to see the "wind-up of the affair," as he expressed it, without making any reference to the true reason, which was to see the manner in which his only child acquitted himself.

When the case was reopened, two or three more witnesses were called to complete the testimony of the previous day. These were the men who had followed Hubert Linwood from the overseer's house to the inn at Tideway, where his noted black horse was found groomed, and he himself unwell in bed. Blood was discovered in abundance upon his clothes, and an unusually large sum of money in his pockets. He showed the greatest confusion when accused of his crime, and his whole demeanor was such as to convince all who saw him of his guilt. Then followed a circumstantial account of the arrest of Linwood, his being placed under guard, and his final escape from the country, undoubtedly through the connivance and assistance of some of the very ones who had been deputed to act as his sentinels. This completed the evidence for the prosecution, and the defense were given the opportunity to produce theirs. They had none to offer.

The evidence being all in, Fred Janeway, as was his duty, rose to address the jury, and the fall of a pin might have been heard, so intense and breathless was the attention given him. Doctor Janeway, who was seated in his chair, looked grimly up to the ceiling, and at the sea of expectant faces, with such an assumed air of indifference that it was evident he intended only to convey the least interested of all, when, in truth, the sly old fellow was the most determined of any not to permit a syllable of his son's speech to escape him. Fred began by a compliment to his opposing counsel, supplementing it with the declaration that, despite an intimation he had thrown out, it was not his intention to "bore for water," but to confine himself only to the sense of justice upon the part of the jury, deeming any appeal to their emotions as unjust, and most emphatically not needed in the present instance. The whole aim of Fred Janeway from this point was to raise a doubt in the mind of the jury as to the guilt of Hubert Linwood, reminding them of the universally admitted truism that it was better that ten guilty men should escape, than that one innocent man should suffer. He gave numerous instances, which he had collated with great care, showing wrongful convictions, and of evidence coming to light after the death of the prisoner, when it was too late to repair the awful mistake, that he was entirely innocent of any participation in the crime for which he had been executed. And at this point he sought to impress upon the mind of every juryman the fact that there was no positive evidence of any kind against the accused; that it was a clear case of circumstantial evidence from beginning to end. No one had seen him strike the blow, or aim or fire the pistol. The negroes themselves had heard nothing that they could be certain was a pistol-shot. They had seen him go in the house and come out, and at some time during the night there was no positive evidence of a murder had been committed; but there was no more certainty that the prisoner at the bar had done it, than there was that the foreman of the jury himself had fired the weapon.

The young lawyer then proceeded to declare that there was no earthly reason to disbelieve the story of the accused to the effect that he entered the house through the belief that he heard a sound of suffering within; that, groping around in the dark, nothing was more natural than that he should get blood upon his clothes. He dwelt upon the fact that his action was not that of a guilty person. An assassin was not in the habit of tying his horse to the front gate of a man's house while he walks in and deliberately puts him to death; nor, when the foul deed was finished, was it his fashion to come out and bid good-evening to a man who was sure to recognize him upon the very threshold of his victim. His confusion and dismay at the time of his arrest were natural enough, because it was the first that he heard of such a crime having been committed. The fact of quite a large sum of money having been found upon his person would be dwelt upon by the opposing counsel. It was well known that Herbert Linwood possessed considerable wealth and that he had had in contemplation for some time a foreign trip, and it was simply expected that he would carry a larger sum than ordinarily with him. His flight after arrest was precisely the course that any sane man would have adopted under the circumstances. Conscious of his own innocence, he saw indications that he would be certain to be punished for the crime which he had never committed, if he remained, and he followed the advice and took the help of his friends and fled. Years passed, and, under old belief that he must have slipped all things during such a long interval, he comes back to the scene of the tragedy. There are some matters of a different nature upon which he desires to inform himself, and he adopts a disguise, but is seen, identified and quietly surrenders, feeling that if justice has slept during all these years of his absence the time had now come for her to awake, and he has no desire to run away again.

Fred Janeway launched out into one of his finest efforts upon the refusal of his client to accept the freedom offered him by his own devoted men. After dwelling upon the love which these sailors bore their captain, under whom they had served for years, and their resolve to risk their own lives in the attempt to rescue him from a fate which their own knowledge of his nature taught them he could never deserve, he pictured the prisoner in his cell quietly sleeping under the belief that the sun of happiness was about to rise upon him, and his certainty that his fellow-citizens would shortly proclaim to the world his acquittal of one of the most infamous of crimes.

"So, why should he run away from freedom to seek freedom?" demanded Janeway, in a voice that reached the hearts of all. "What should he fear in the proud old state of Virginia, 'the birthplace and home of George Washington?' Could he not lie down to pleasant dreams' when he knew that he was to be tried by his own fellow-citizens?"

Although Fred had disclaimed any intention of "boring for water," nevertheless it came, and he stirred the jury and audience as they had not been moved for years, without any consciousness of what he was doing until the evidence was before him. When the lawyer came down from his lofty flight and descended to the purely argumentative, he adopted an artifice which frequently produces the intended effect, where the jury is not particularly burdened with intelligence. Beginning with the foreman, he ignored the others for the time being, addressed his remarks for several minutes directly to him, never removing his eyes from his face until he was ready to proceed to the next, with whom he did precisely the same thing; and this he continued until he had made the round of the whole twelve men composing the jury. The point in this artifice was that each one considered this direct appeal to himself a compliment to his superior intelligence over the others, and was thereby influenced to a certain extent to coincide with the counsellor who could thus appreciate his exceptional qualifications for his position.

Mr. Daniel Talbot, the prosecuting attorney, was a man about in middle life, not eloquent or even agreeable in his address, but he was a lawyer of unquestioned ability, with a logical mind that sought to, and indeed did convince others through the mind. He aimed at the understanding, not to influence the emotions and passions, and, during his career as prosecuting attorney for this district, had added to his reputation as a sound, able lawyer. In rising to address the twelve men, who paid the closest attention to his words, he spoke in a dry rather harsh voice, but with an evident sincerity that claimed the respect of all. He stated that his whole purpose in this painful business was the same as he knew the jury's to be. It was to do their duty unflinchingly, whatever that might be. The true citizen could not expect that he would acquit himself before God and his conscience by refusing to do that which was clearly indicated to him as the proper course. Every man must expect occasionally to be called upon to say or do things that would cause him distress and anguish. It was painful for the parent to reprimand his loved child, and yet he did it out of his love for him. It was infinitely more painful to condemn a man to death, and yet the good of the community demanded that human life should be taken to protect human life.

"Self-preservation," said he, as he began to warm up to the work, "is acknowledged to be the first law of human nature, and justifiable in shooting the man dead who is seeking my life, and so in all subordinate points. Protection to every citizen, from the president of the country to the lowest field-laborer, is our law and boast, and no means shall be left untried to accomplish such a noble end. With the circumstances of this atrocious murder you have all been made acquainted through the evidence of the witnesses. You have learned the particulars of one of the most inhuman crimes that have ever disgraced humanity, and are satisfied that no punishment can be too great for the author of this deed. Jacob Gorgitt, a peaceful, law-abiding citizen, and his wife Alice, a virtuous and respected woman, were lying asleep in their own house, when the sanctity of their chamber is invaded, and without a moment's warning they are robbed of their life and literally hurled into eternity, brought face to face with their Maker without the slightest preparation. It is clear, further, that this merciless assassin was influenced by the basest of all motives—that of robbery. No other cause can possibly be assigned for his act; for it was well known that during the deceased's long career as the overseer of the lamented Colonel Hawlett he had acquired a reputation that was exceptional for honesty, probity and uprightness, and his relation to the numerous servants under his charge was such that they were among the sincerest mourners over his untimely death. Among so many as belonged to the estate of Ravenspur, it was impossible that there should not be some of low tastes and bad tempers; but there was never one found who showed the least ill will toward the overseer. The taking-off of such a man was a loss to society, and a crime deserving of the highest punishment known in law; but, when to this was added the violent death of his life-partner, a woman equally well known for her kindness and charity, the tongue is at a loss for words with which to express the abhorrence thereby excited, and it would seem that the cruel punishment inflicted by barbarous nature upon criminals was fairly justified.

"The laws of Christian nations declare that when the author of such deeds is detected his life shall be forfeited; and at this point, in passing, I feel justified in paying a compliment to the citizens of our state for their forbearance and their acquiescence in the legal statutes of our commonwealth. While I am at a loss for language sufficiently strong in which to condemn those misguided persons who connived at the escape of the criminal in the first instance, I cannot refrain from praising the dignity of those who, while their provocation was almost great enough to justify them in inflicting summary punishment upon the offender, still determined to secure to him the privilege that the law accords the guiltiest, viz., that of a fair and impartial trial by a jury of his peers. I feel a just pride in the law-abiding character of our citizens, your Honor, and commend their conduct to the imitation of the more thoughtless actions of some other sections of our Union.

"The question for you, honorable members of the jury, to decide, is whether the prisoner at the bar is guilty or not of the crime laid to his charge. With no prejudice toward the unfortunate man placed in this awful position, I consider it impossible that anyone can entertain a particle of doubt as to his guilt. From beginning to end there is not a link lacking in the chain that is forged around him. The evidence points with unerring finger to him as the criminal, and justice calls from the ground for his blood. There is no question that he was the guest of the lamented Colonel Hawlett on the night of the crime; that he started for Tideway on his horse, that he passed on his way there, tied his horse at the gate, entered the house of the overseer, was there quite a time, during which noise and confusion were heard within; that he came out, remounted his horse, and, as if Heaven had decreed that justice should be meted out to him, a citizen, in the person of Mr. Willard Wilson, comes along at this moment, sees, recognizes and addresses him. He, the prisoner at the bar, rides on to the inn at Tideway, little dreaming of the tell-tale evidence he has left behind, and which follows him to that place even, and helps justice in ferreting him out. He does not flee during the darkness of the night, for, gentlemen, the history of criminal jurisprudence proves that the authors of great crimes frequently convict themselves by their own shortsightedness. It seems, indeed, as if an all-wise Providence had decreed that such should be the case, and that the hitherto wise man should become the foolish child that lays bare his wicked deeds to the eyes of the whole world. So at least it has been in this case. Tracing the crime in its incipiency to the moment when the confused, bewildered and dismayed criminal was confronted with the damning evidence of his own wickedness, there is not a single incident that can throw any doubt upon his guilt.

"You have a solemn duty to perform, and one from which you dare not, you cannot shrink. I have made no attempt to appeal to your passions, but simply to show you that the voice of duty dictates but one single act for you to perform, and that is to find the prisoner at the bar guilty. I have endeavored to address your understanding. On the other side, my young friend has acquired quite a reputation for eloquence, and he has, doubtless, moved you far more deeply than I can hope or wish to do. But I beg of you not to be misled by any impassioned appeals to your sympathy, and not to permit his fine rhetoric to obscure the hideous crime that must be avenged. Resolve simply to do your duty in this distressing business, and you shall have the consciousness of having discharged a solemn obligation that you owe to your country, your neighbor and yourself."

The address of the prosecuting attorney was longer than that of the opposing counsel, but it was completed before the hour for adjournment had arrived, so that abundant time remained for the judge to charge the jury.

The speech of Fred Janeway was both a success and a failure. It was a success so far as its eloquence and soul-stirring power was concerned, but it was not of that incisive, keen, logical character that some of the older heads expected, and which is best shown in its permanent effects—so to speak—upon the minds of the jury. Old Doctor Janeway was not a little puzzled at the action and course of his son throughout the entire case. He was weak in his cross-examination of the witnesses, especially upon the declaration of the negro Pomp that he heard a sound resembling a pistol-shot, when the accused was known to be in the house of the overseer. This was the first time the servant had stated this, having made no mention of it at the time of the coroner's inquest, and the doctor believed a little skillful manipulation would have forced a retraction of the declaration, or at least a confusion of statement that would have amounted to the same thing. Then he knew Fred had taken the two fatal bullets from his office, and he believed he had given other evidence of another nature, or at least fancied he had, and yet in his address to the jury he made not the slightest intimation of any such knowledge in his possession.

The many who looked confidently for something greater, after carefully weighing and comparing the two addresses in their calmer moments, came to the conclusion that Mr. Talbot's was the superior. It would seem to an impartial observer that there were both weak and strong grounds in the defence. The strongest ground was the one that Fred Janeway insisted upon that any man might do precisely what Hubert Linwood did and yet be entirely innocent—the evidence from first to last being purely circumstantial. Some of the weak parts lay in the very power of the evidence. You have heard the prisoner's clothes, the money in his possession, his confusion when confronted with this evidence—it seeming to be an admitted principle in every community that no innocent man can look dismayed when accused of crime—his headlong flight, and his return after a number of years in disguise. The fact of his replying to the greeting of Willard Wilson might have been because he did not see him until too late to avoid recognition, and the crime itself might have been conceived and executed in the space of ten minutes, so that no time was given the assassin in which to prepare for it. Had this tragedy taken place in these latter days, there can be but little doubt but that the legal functionary employed to defend the criminal would have set up the plea of "emotional insanity." And maybe he would have succeeded in securing his acquittal.

But, after all, the great mountain of difficulty which young Janeway was called upon to encounter was the settled conviction of the community that Hubert Linwood was the true criminal. For four years very nearly every one acquainted with the tragedy had taken it for granted that such was the case, and they had not connected anyone else with it. The result of the trial was accepted as a foregone conclusion, and it would have been an almost miraculous task for a single man, by the power of his eloquence and reasoning, to have changed this river of feeling in the course of an hour and cause it to flow backward. Fred Janeway hardly expected to do it.

The case was rested without any further effort upon the part of either counsel, and the judge charged the jury. The charge was an admirable one in every respect, clearly established and impartial, lucid and clear in its instructions to the jury, dignified, and yet characterized by a simplicity and directness of language that won the admiration of every unprejudiced man that heard it. At its conclusion Fred Janeway leaned over the table, and, taking the hand of the prosecuting attorney, whispered, "Masterly!" and Talbot nodded his head several times to signify that he agreed with him without reservation.

The charge being finished the jury retired for deliberation, and the entire audience remained, expecting they would be out but a short time. As soon as they disappeared the hum of conversation began. Doctor Janeway spent several minutes in conversation with the presiding judge, then bade him good-by, shook hands with his son, carefully avoiding a single look in the face of Hubert Linwood, leaving back in his chair directly behind him, and then passed out of the court-room, on his return to Tideway, where no doubt his unusual absence had created any amount of consternation. Fred Janeway tipped his chair back, and, nodding to Hubert to bring his head close to his, they said a few words in such low tones that there was no possibility of anyone else overhearing them. During the conversation the young lawyer kept a sharp lookout that no one approached close enough to catch a single syllable that passed between them.

"How long do you think they will be out?" asked the prisoner.

"Not more than fifteen minutes, I should say; and they only will do that for the sake of appearance."

"Have you any hope of a disagreement?"

"Very little. However, I shouldn't be greatly surprised if a disagreement would spring up for an hour or two, but I think it will heal over by that time. If you noticed the last man in the jury, during the winding up of my address, you saw that he blew his nose a great many times in his handkerchief."

"So did several others, and their handkerchiefs went to their eyes also."

"But this fellow became decidedly mellow, and, I think, feels a powerful sympathy for you. I shouldn't be surprised if he stuck out awhile, but his very impressibility will ensure his reconversion to the views of the others. Now," added Janeway in a still more cautious voice, glancing furtively over his shoulder, "I will tell you a secret if you will promise not to start or show any sudden surprise."

Hubert readily promised.

"Prepare yourself, then, for a startling one, and believe me when I tell you that: *the man who killed Jacob Gorgitt and his wife is in this court-room this very minute!*"

"What!" demanded Hubert Linwood, scarcely preventing himself from leaping from the chair. "What do you mean?"

"Keep cool; don't show any excitement. He was here yesterday and was here all day to-day, and there's no more attentive listener than he. I shall not point him out to you or indicate his identity in any way, but I know my man! Don't look inquiringly about the room, for he is very suspicious and has been watching me the whole two days like a hawk a dove. I can feel that his eyes are on me this minute. I want to throw him completely off his guard, and when I have done so then the trap shall be sprung."

One hour passed and the jury still out—then another hour and the crowd began to give expression to their wonder, and some sauntered away, pausing and looking longingly back, as if afraid of losing this choice tidbit after all. Three hours came and went, and even the stern face of the judge showed that he too began to feel something like surprise at the state of affairs. Finally, word was sent that there was no prospect of the jury's agreeing that night, and the judge gave orders that they should be locked in their room and remain there until to-morrow at ten o'clock, when he would be in the court-room to hear their verdict.

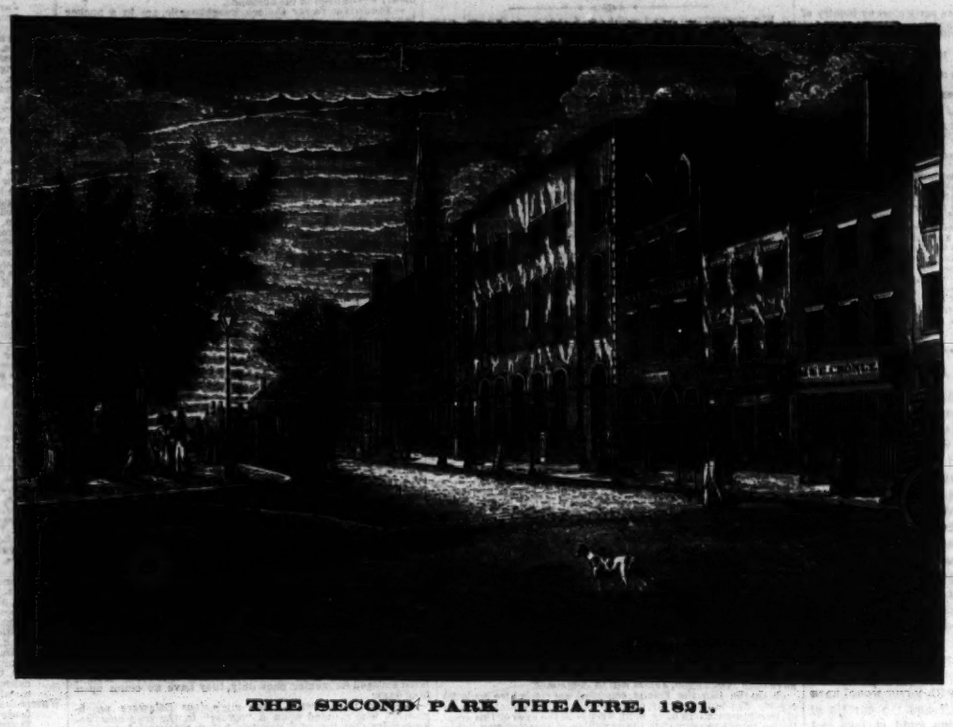
Hubert Linwood was remanded to jail under a strong guard and placed in irons. Fred Janeway made his way to his office, where he remained locked in for a couple of hours, refusing to see anyone until the persistent knocking of one individual resulted in an extraordinary visit from the very last person in the world whom he expected to see, viz., the real criminal, he who was guilty of taking the lives of Jacob Gorgitt, the overseer and his wife.

TO BE CONTINUED.

VISITOR.—"How long has your master been away?" Irish Footman.—"Well, sorr, if he come home yisterday, he'd been gone a week to-morrow; but ev he doesn't return the day afther, shure he'll 's been away a fortnight next Thursday."

THE SECOND PARK THEATRE.

Continuing our brief history of the first Park Theatre, we find that by the bankruptcy of Mr. Jones, the management passed over into the hands of Messrs. Johnson & Tyler, who, with Mr. Cheerl as their chief business-man, opened it on Nov. 18th, 1833. On the 30th, Miss Fanny, afterwards Mrs. Wheatley, made her first appearance on the Park stage. The great hit of the season was made by Mrs. Jones, from the Haymarket, London, Eng., a daughter of Dr. Gregory, and by her mother's side an elder sister of James and Henry Wallack. On Jan. 28th, 1834, Colman's comedy of "Who Wants a Guinea," from which Sheridan's "Trip to Scarborough" adapted his "Sons, than in England," was first brought out. On April 18th, "The School of Esteem" was acted for the first time in America. The season terminated on July 4th, and Johnson & Tyler retired from management. On Oct. 6th, 1834, the theatre was leased by Mr. Cooper as lessee, assisted by Mr. Dunlap in the general direction of the business. On Jan. 9th, 1835, "The Iron Chest" was first acted in New York. On April 1st, "The Merry Wives of Windsor" was acted, it is thought, for the first time on the Park stage. The season ended on April 17th. Immediately after the close of the theatre the whole interior was taken down and the entire building remodeled and improved in every respect. A third tier of boxes was added, the pit was extended under the boxes, the unsightly pillars in the proscenium were removed, and the interior walls were painted in a light, delicate color interlaced with stripe of gold. The boxes glittered in blue, white and gold, with crimson drapery at their tops, and new and superb glass chandeliers and gorgeous mirrors adorned the auditorium. Still under the direction of Mr. Cooper, the doors were opened to the public on Sept. 9th, 1837. A newspaper of the day stated that the theatre would seat 1,600 in the three tiers of boxes, and 1,100 in the pit and gallery, but Mr. Ireland states in his "Records of the New York Stage" that "the largest amount of receipts we have found recorded at regular prices is $1,575." On Jan. 11th, 1838, Mrs. Judah Cooper, the first wife of the manager, died, dying, the theatre was closed and performances were suspended until Feb. 17th. On March 28th the spectacle of "Cinderella," not the opera, was first produced. On May 9th Matthew Lewis' romance of "The Wood Demon," elaborately mounted, was produced and enjoyed a long run. The last new piece of the season was "Ella Rosenberg," produced on June 16th. The season closed on July 4th. The next was commenced on Sept. 9th, 1838. Mr. Stephen Price purchased an interest from Mr. Cooper and subsequently became the sole lessee, continuing a principal director of its affairs for a period of thirty-two years, during a portion of the time in conjunction with Mr. E. Simpson. Mr. Price had been for some years the manager of Drury Lane Theatre, London, Eng., which gave him great facilities for securing talent, and through him some of the most eminent British artists were introduced to the American public. He entirely controlled the movements of traveling stars, and for many years managers in other cities could only obtain the services of them, which added greatly to the profits of his business, and in a short time yielded him an independent fortune. For a time he and Mr. Cooper occupied two adjoining houses on the corner of Broadway and Leonard street, which were afterwards thrown into one and called the Carlton House. Here they lived in most sumptuous elegance, and attracted around them all who were fond of wine, wit and jovial companionship. Clapp, in his "Record of the Boston Stage," remarks that Stephen Price bet Thomas A. Cooper as to which could pull the longest straw from a load passing at the time. Price staked a thousand dollars against the net proceeds of Cooper's next benefit and had the satisfaction of winning $1,200 from his friend, who, on paying, said that he had lost only two hours' acting. Such recklessness could end only in one way, and that was exemplified in the pecuniary circumstances of both during the latter years of their lives. On Jan. 24th, 1839, Master John Howard Payne made his first appearance on a public stage, acting Harry Dornton in "The Road to Ruin." Nothing of great interest occurred during the season, which closed on July 4th, 1839. On Sept. 16th the theatre was reopened under the direction of Cooper & Price, with Edmund Simpson as stage-manager. On the 13th W. B. Wood, of Philadelphia, made his first appearance. On Nov. 21st George Frederick Cooke made his American debut, acting the chief character in "Richard III." to the largest audience ever in the theatre up to that time, the receipts being $1,626. He played seventeen nights, the receipts averaging $1,262. On his benefit the receipts amounted to $1,676. On April 20th, 1841, Thomas Hurst, the father of Charles Burke, the celebrated comedian, made his first appearance, acting Dr. Pangloss. The season terminated on July 3d, and was the first on record that confined to the pit and gallery. The doors to these entrances all opened outward, the well-remembered and terrible catastrophe at Richmond rendering such an arrangement to all public buildings indispensable to safety. Six large arched windows surmounted the doorways, besides a blank one in the centre, which was afterwards converted into a niche, wherein was ensconced a well-carved figure of Shakspeare. Another row of smaller square windows was above these, and the whole front, was inclosive and r a noble



THE SECOND PARK THEATRE, 1891.

of boxes; and the other two doorways, on a level with the street and on either side of the steps, from which they were separated by a heavy abutment, afforded an easy access to the pit and gallery. The doors to these entrances all opened outward, the well-remembered and terrible catastrophe at Richmond rendering such an arrangement to all public buildings indispensable to safety. Six large arched windows surmounted the doorways, besides a blank one in the centre, which was afterwards converted into a niche, wherein was ensconced a well-carved figure of Shakspeare. Another row of smaller square windows was above these, and the whole front, was inclosive and r a noble

ACROSS THE WAY TO THE THEATRE.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER, BY NED HALBO.

Across the way to the theatre a merry party we go,
As lively and as gay a crowd as ever went to a show.
Shows, why, we've seen lots of 'em out in our country town,
With the elephant, ponies and monkeys, and jolly, good-natured old clowns,

But the thing that capped my pooper was the jumping through the hoop.
All pasted over with newspapers as tight as a chicken's coop.
He went clear through it, he did, and never scraped a hair;
Then tumbled a back'ward somerset and lit plum on the mare.

That was a stunner, I tell you; but he made me open my eye
When he left the back of his well-trained hoss and jumped toward the sky.
But them regions wasn't made for him, that I could plainly see;
For he made a mistake and jumped the wrong way, and came nigh breakin' his knee.

He fell crossways on one o' the stakes—I know it made his head swim—
But the man with the whip helped carry him off, and that was the last o' him.
The chaps who spinned around that bar did some mighty neat
But to save my neck from the halter I couldn't tell one of 'em now.

The last thing of all was lots of fun, when they brought in Barney and Pete,
And said anybody might ride 'em, though they wouldn't vouch for their seat;
There was plenty o' green ones to try it, and into the ring they went,
But they couldn't more'n git seated when o'er the mules' heads they were sent.

But here I am a tellin' you about that circus show,
While across the way to the theatre a merry party we go.
I didn't mean to tell you about that show to-night,
But I can't git the thing off my mind, though I've tried with all my might.

We only come to town to-day—John, Mary, Nancy and I—
To visit our cousin Hester, and to see the sights we'll try.
So across the way to the theatre a merry party we go,
And the many strange things we saw there in time you all shall know.

SIM OLDHAM.

A TRUE SKETCH.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER, BY DON.

Among the thousand gallant spirits who on the 4th day of May, 1846, left Fort Leavenworth, K. T. (at that time a remote military post), there were none who possessed a more handsome form, a more noble bearing, or a more chivalrous spirit, than did Sim Oldham, first lieutenant in the "Missouri Light Horse," a company which, with nine others, formed the regiment known as Col. Doniphan's, and whose famous march from Fort Leavenworth to New Mexico, and thence through the arid wastes of Mexico to Walnut Springs, near Monterey, where they joined "Old Zack," has become a matter of history, and has been thrillingly and graphically told by Hughes, author of the work known as "Doniphan's Expedition."

But of Doniphan's adventures and his "March to the Sea" we shall say nothing, and will accompany him no further than Santa Fe, then forming a portion and being under the control of Mexico proper.

Arriving at the capital of New Mexico without even so much as a skirmish with "them gressers," and having taken possession of the territory in the name of "Uncle Sam," Gen. Stephen Kearney, an old veteran officer, a stern martinet withal, and who was Doniphan's superior, found it necessary, before sending the latter on "his winding way" to Monterey, to recuperate both men and beast, that after a hollow march of eight hundred miles, were sadly in need of rest. Accordingly, a strong detail of men was made from the regiment and placed under the command of Lieut. Oldham, with orders to take the horses and mules of the command (some 2,000 in number) to Pena Blanca, a small village on the Rio Grande, some thirty miles from Santa Fe, where, it was said, there was an abundance of excellent grass. He was to remain there for one month. In obedience to his instructions, he drove the animals to Pena Blanca, and upon arriving at that delectable spot he found, to his utter chagrin, that there was not a sufficiency of pasturage to sustain the stock for a week, not to say anything about improving their flesh. He immediately sent a courier back to Gen. Kearney, informing him of this alarming fact and asking for further instructions. The old martinet flew into a paroxysm of rage, sent back the courier with the stern order for Sim to remain where he was, and that he should hold him accountable for the

NEW YORK CLIPPER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1873.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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" for 6 months.. 2 00
" for 3 months.. 1 00

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FRANK QUEEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
corner of Centre and Leonard streets,
Box 3,803, New York P. O.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ We never answer questions by mail. All addressed to us seeking information will be answered through this columns only.

A. J. B., Washington, D. C.—We have been placed in possession of a few copies of Ireland's "Records of the New York Stage." They are simply bound in paper covers in order that the purchaser may have them bound to suit himself. The work is in two volumes, of 868 and 740 pages respectively, and covers a period of time from 1750 to 1860, with an elaborate index, gives full casts of play, and biographical sketches of performers. The price of the two volumes in condition stated will be $25. The work was published for subscribers only, and no stereotype or electrotype plates were made; consequently it will never be reprinted, and these few sets that are remaining of the edition. It has nearly been on public sale. 2. The lady is not married.

G. H. W., Easton.—The question submitted involved no wager, so far as your communication went; so we decided no bet. On referring to our files we find that our St. Louis, Mo., correspondent stated that a play entitled "Lady Montague" was announced to be produced at De Bar's Opera House, for C. D. Chaplin's benefit, on May 28th, 1870, on which night the season closed, and we received no further reports.

T. M. S., C.—In negotiating for the production of a new play at any theatre you should endeavor to see the manager. In case of failure so to do, then the stage-manager. 2. The play should be copyrighted before representation. 3. The parts need not be presented with the MS., but it would be well to have them ready in case the play is accepted.

OPERA HOUSE, Selma, Ala.—"Deborah" was the name of the original piece, and was written by Herr Mosenthal, a German. A translation was made for Miss Bateman, and called "Leah, the Forsaken," of which Augustin Daly was the reputed author. Many other translations have been made, but we have not the space to publish the history of each.

INQUIRER, Va.—The largest average score ever made in a ball match was that between the Monticello Club, of Charlottesville, Va., and the Potomac Club, of Washington D. C., played June 9th, 1867, at Charlottesville, Va. Only five innings were played, the score then being 117 to 18, in favor of the Virginia nine. They scored 68 runs in their third innings.

G. S., Boston, Mass.—1. The law requires a printed copy of the play to be deposited with the librarian of congress within a certain time after the issuing of the copyright, yet it is seldom if ever complied with, and the question has never been brought before the courts for adjudication; consequently, we cannot decide the question, as our answer would be simply a matter of opinion. 2. B. B., Brooklyn.—1. Only the part of the card up the trump could play alone, and if ensbred the opposite player only takes two points for the euchre. 2. The last performance given in the old Chatham Theatre was July 25th, 1845. It afterwards became the New National.

C. A. C., Detroit, Mich.—1. *Send to Wilmer & Rogers, No. 47 Nassau street, N. Y.*; the price fluctuates with the rate of exchange; it will cost about 50 cents. 2. He is not a star actor. 3. There are so many books of the kind that it would be difficult to name the best.

THEATRICAL, New Orleans, La.—1. We published a picture of Miss Lydia Thompson in the CLIPPER dated Sept. 2nd, 1871. There is no such book published. 2. Harry Beckett and Willie Mdouin were performing with the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe in Boston, Mass., during the absence of Miss T. in Europe.

J. C. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.—If you bet you have not a trump you make spades trumps because he had none in his hand, you lose. But if you bet that after your opponent had made the trump his partner could not play it alone, you win.

SUBSCRIBER, Bordentown.—A bird will not be scored as a dead bird if shot at and, in the opinion of the judges, missed, although gathered within bounds. The judges have the power of having the bird counted and, if there are no marks of shot, of declaring it a missed bird.

J. R., Elmira.—We cannot understand your question. If you wish to know whether Goldsmith Maid has ever been beaten in a mile heat, we can say that, during her mile-time record of 2:16¾ has never been beaten or equaled.

HOMER, Port Richmond, S. I.—1. It depends altogether on the animal. 2. Oil meal is used by many horsemen. 3. Send to Ed. James, 88 Centre street, New York, for McClure's edition of Stonehenge.

PAT AND CON.—"The Poor of New York" was first produced on any stage at Wallack's Theatre, then at the corner of Broome street and Broadway, on Nov. 23d, 1857, and has been more recently acted under the title of "The Streets of New York."

L. S. POWERS, Ionia, Mich.—Major Jas. H. McLaughlin is the recognized champion wrestler of America. He challenged any man in the world, a couple of years ago, to wrestle for $10,000, but his challenge not being accepted.

GREEN-HORN, Skowhegan, Me.—Persons giving a public performance which an admission fee is charged for are liable to the penalties prescribed by law, if they do so without first procuring a license.

C. D.—If A orders his partner up and goes alone, no other player has a right to go alone. If B does illegally and wins against A, he only scores 2 points if he takes all the tricks, and A only takes one if he takes three tricks.

MUTUAL.—1. Leonard did play with the Boston nine. We named the Atlantic's nine some weeks since. It includes Barlow 2d, Pearce, Dehlman, Burdock, Ferguson, Pearce, Pabor, Somsen and Booth. 2. Cannot say.

TOM, Chicago, Ill.—1. See answer to A. J. B., Washington, D. C., in this issue. 2. He would not be too young. Apply personally to some manager and state frankly your desires. From $12 per week upward, according to merit.

A MUSICIAN, Phila.—There ought to be an opening for you, especially as the traveling season will soon open, which takes many musicians from the cities. A short advertisement may enlist the attention of those in need of such services.

W. H. E., Cincinnati.—Henry Ward Beecher's salary, as pastor of Plymouth Church, is said to be less than $20,000, but with the perquisites connected with the position, his income must be fully up to the sum named, if not more.

CONSTANT READER, Detroit, Mich.—1. Mrs. Otto Goldschmidt, nee Jenny Lind, is living in retirement in England. The lady named is a real artist, and in their private means is best. 2. Mr. Lander is not related to E. D. Davenport.

H. C. L., Adrian, Mich.—1. Send to C. H. Hawkins, No. 118 East Thirteenth street. They will cost $3.25 each. 2. Gymnasts command from $40 to $80 per week.

ASPIRANT, St. Louis.—You are not too old. Seek the advice of one of your managers; state your case plainly, and make known your desires.

OWNEY BOY, Petrolea.—The funeral of Horace Greeley was quite small compared to that of Lincoln and other great men. The family declined any ceremonies.

LINCOLN.—John C. Heenan was defeated by John Morrissey, at Long Point, C. W., Oct. 20th, 1858, and by Tom King, at Wadhurst, Eng., Dec. 10th, 1863.

A. L., Cincinnati.—Edwin Adams commenced a two weeks' engagement at Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati, O., on April 1st, 1872, which was the last he played at that theatre.

LITTLE MAY.—Call on Col. T. Allston Brown; let him hear you sing and thrill him with your genius for the stage he may put you in the proper way to make a start.

FARMONIC.—B can take the deuce he holds, place it on the ace and four on the table, and to them add the seven on the board, calling all "game."

GAME COCK, Troy, N. Y.—In England, a borough town corporate, which is or has been the seat of a bishop and the capital of his see, and a city without being a borough, is called a city, as Ely, Shrewsbury, La.—New York has the largest population, and Philadelphia covers the largest area of any city in the United States.

LIAR, Albany, N. Y.—John Morrissey and John C. Heenan met at McComb's Dam, near this city, to fight, Dec. 30th, 1857, but the police interfered.

W. F. J., Boston.—1. Will give it a place soon. 2. When requested, they are returned. 3. All right among friends. Will see to it.

D. J.—If you will call upon Mr. T. C. Faulkner, at the counting-room of the CLIPPER, he will give you information concerning amateur societies.

A SUBSCRIBER, Lonsdale, R. I.—The quickest recorded time for a foot race of 300 yards is 31½ seconds, made by James Nuttall, in England.

M. C., Boston, Mass.—We answered your question in the issue of the CLIPPER next after the receipt of your letter. We never answer questions by mail. Born in 1824.

F. W., Jr., Hartford.—If the president has power to pardon only such persons as a U. S. court or military or naval tribunal has convicted of crimes against the general government.

A. J. W., Hartford.—If the squirrel is on the trunk of the tree, then the man good round the squirrel every time he goes around the tree.

IGNORANT, Milwaukee.—We are not in that line of business. You had better refer to one of the manufacturers, whose cards may be found in our advertising columns.

LEVITICUS Q.—If you are doing well at your own business, let the other alone, for it is very uncertain, and the chances are against your succeeding.

E. E. M., Boston, Mass.—Sensational plays have recently been advertised under both titles you name, but we do not remember the names of the authors.

M. F. W.—Apply to some manager in person. 2. W. Horace Lingard is alive, and he was the original "Captain Jinks" in America.

BOSTON HIGHLANDS.—We do not think you can purchase $20 gold pieces east, as they are very scarce and coined in California only.

WM. JACKSON, Philadelphia.—Bill Lang ran one mile, part down hill, in 4 min. 36 sec., the best time for the distance, level ground, 4:17½, by Lang and Richards.

RED JACKET, Chicago.—1. From Ed. James, who advertises. 2. The fastest ten-mile time on record is 51 min. 36 sec., by Bill Lang, in Scotland.

W. C. H., Lawrence.—The third and last fight between Bendigo and Ben Caunt took place on Sept. 9th, 1845, and was won by the former.

BAND, Cambridge, Mass.—The leader of the orchestra at any theatre where the act has been performed could probably sell you a copy of the musical score.

LITTLE BAB, Detroit.—1. Tom Sayers was 30 years old at the time of his death, Nov. 11, 1865. 2. Jim Mace was born in April, 1831. 3. John C. Heenan stands 6 ft. 1½ in. in height.

F. B., Toronto, Ont.—Joe Brown, jig-dancer, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., about 1837. Moore & Burgess' Minstrels, was born in New York. Mr. Burgess is an Englishman.

H. B. B., Philadelphia, Pa.—We know nothing concerning the personality of the party named. A beginner might do as well with him as elsewhere.

OLD READER, Boston, Mass.—1. A musical education is not absolutely necessary. 2. Apply in person to some manager and show him what you can do.

BROWN, Cleveland.—It being a misdeal B cannot score the points he made, but he can either take the deal himself or compel A to deal over again, at his option.

R. D.—Monarchist had Harry Bassett last fall meeting at Jerome Park in two races, one a dash of three, and the other of four mile.

J. B. W., Richmond, Ky.—You are mistaken. B having made the two points, he has a right to, for his pitch, send only wanting one point, goes out with his high before A's low.

CIGAR, Philadelphia.—There is no such thing as a player calling for an ace out of another player's hand, either of trumps or any other suit.

W. S. B., Boston.—The four sevens being played in rotation, B, who played the last one, is entitled to the double pair royal, or 12 points, and one for the go, if none of the others can play.

JIM, St. Louis.—You are wrong, for at seven-up, in case of a misdeal, the non-dealer has the option of either taking the deal himself, or compelling the dealer to deal again.

ILION.—Both the lack of hearts and the lack of diamonds must be scored. The lack counts the moment it is turned, although it may be of the suit previously run.

A. L. H., Macon, Miss.—We have no knowledge of the party referred to.

BILLY, Alshison, Kans.—Miss Amy Roselle acted the leading business with Mr. Bothern last year, but has returned to England.

E. O. G., Jackson, Mich.—The late James Fisk, Jr., was also proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, N. Y.

FAT JACK, Chicago.—1. We cannot inform you. 2. Read the CLIPPER.

G. E. G., Bangor, Me.—The third party in the sweep could do as he thought proper on his own throw.

F. B., Elmira, N. Y.—At casino a player can have two builds on the table at one time.

NEWARK, N. J.—The Dead Rabbit and Bowery Boy riot began on July 4th, 1857.

W. F. H., Detroit, Mich.—The population of London, Eng., is over three millions and a quarter.

CONSTANT READER, Indianapolis, Ind.—The population of Chicago, Ill., in 1870, was 298,977, when the census was taken.

SUBSCRIBER, Detroit, Mich.—We have no means of obtaining the information asked for.

W. H. M.—"After Dark" was never performed at the Olympic Theatre in this city.

FEDERAL, Boston, Mass.—Jenny Lind never sang at the Federal Street Theatre in your city.

A. S. S., Westfield, Mass.—Your questions refer to the domestic affairs of the lady, and such we decline to answer.

L. R., New Orleans.—Thank you for the contribution, but acrostics are not in our line.

CONSTANT READER.—He did not serve out the full term of his sentence, having been pardoned.

HARVARD.—He is a professional, according to the line drawn in this country and England.

C. P. K., Toledo, O.—Theatrical managers pay for copying by the length. 2. You would undoubtedly give satisfaction.

H. C. T., St. Louis, Mo.—We can find no record that she ever played the title role in "Jessie Brown."

C. M. P., Dana, Vt.—We prefer not to decide as to the relative merits of public performers in this department.

STARBOARD WATCH.—You had better examine our files for the information; we have not the time to spare.

RAMBLER, Philadelphia, Pa.—Address Shannon, Miller & Crane as per their advertisement in this issue.

W. H. G., Evansville, Ind.—See answer to C. A. C., Detroit, Mich., in this issue.

SOLON, Manchester, N. H.—We have no record of such a performance.

A. S., Philadelphia.—We know nothing about the gift enterprise named.

W. J., Annapolis.—John Taylor, pigeon-shooter, died at his residence at Greenville, N. J., Dec. 18th, 1873, of paralysis.

GAME GAIN, Brooklyn.—Al poker, an ace, king, queen, deuce and trey do not form a straight.

QUERIST, Newburgh.—The cards being played 10, 3, 5, 6 on.

2. B is entitled to a run of five for his deuce.

HARRY LY, Wheelsport.—O having gone out, offers B to deal again.

J. NEWMAN.—You have been named in the CLIPPER as the athletic feat champion.

O'NEIL, Portland.—Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan were opponents in the ring once only.

CONSTANT READER, Portland.—George Brown, of Halifax, N. S., is not the champion sculler of America.

W. F., Fort Wayne, Ind.—Write to E. James, 69 Centre street, New York, and he will give you the desired information.

JASPER.—We were under the impression that an answer had been given. The sketch is respectfully declined.

W. J. S., Albany, Ga.—The entrance to the gallery of the Grand Opera House is on Twenty-fourth street.

DIAMONDINE, Philadelphia, Pa.—It is pronounced as if spelled "dem-o."

T. V. K., Skaneateles, N. Y.—See answer to A. J. B., Washington, D. C., in this issue.

SUBSCRIBER.—1. They have not been placed yet. 2. Yes; Chamberwon and Gen. Mc. 3. No captain has been appointed yet.

G. F. R., Weldon, Ill.—It is not probable you could get a paying engagement. Band-leaders prefer thorough musicians.

STEWART, St. Cloud.—The letter will be advertised. We do not know D. C. La Rue's present whereabouts.

E. A. G., Cleveland, O.—He is connected with a paper in this city.

LEWIS HUSSELL, St. Louis, Mo.—We have no such name on our subscription book. Don't know his address.

W. H. J., Providence, R. I.—Send to Ed. James as per advertisement in the sporting department of this issue.

P. R. W., Chestnutsh.—Try Puck A Snyder, whose card you may see in our columns.

R. P., Louisville, Ky.—He is acting at Wood's Museum in this city.

C. F. H., Montreal.—We had made an arrangement before yours came to hand.

EMBY.—At poker straights do not count, unless previously agreed upon.

J. W. P., Cleveland.—They are neither one thing nor another, and are declined.

CONSTANT READER, Bellaire, O.—In the United States the methodists own a larger number of church edifices than the catholics.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Fifteen per cent. and ten per cent. off is equal to 23½ per cent.

TWO READERS, Boston.—If the parties betting cannot agree on a referee, the money must be drawn.

H. F., Philadelphia.—A player can put a four out of his hand on a four on the board and build sight.

FRIEND, Clyde, N. Y.—As the electoral vote of the state of Louisiana was thrown out, the bet is void.

READER, Newman, Ga.—Among good billiard-players the "crotch" is prohibited.

B. S., Selma, Ala.—Bad business has probably demoralized the broken-Dutch party.

H. A. McD., Portland.—Your items, post-marked Feb. 17th, came too late to be of use.

JONES, Trenton.—They will be known when the convention meets on March 3d.

SEALSKIN WAX.—You will ascertain the particulars by inquiry of A. H. Wright, Athletic Club, Philadelphia.

G. H.—Higham and Holdsworth will play with the Mutuals, McGuinn with the Athletics.

M. L. P., Barnhill, Ill.—We have no time to solve such problems.

GOOCH SYDNEY, Boston.—In case of a misdeal, the jack, if turned, does not count.

W. J. M., Grand Rapids, Mich.—A can insist on B cutting the cards before he, A, deals.

TUCKER, Binghamton, N. Y.—Harry Bassett was beaten twice in 1872 by Monarchist, at Jerome Park fall meeting.

J. C. W., Brainard, Minn.—Each player has the privilege of one bid.

BOYES, Newark, N. J.—Although postmarked Feb. 16th, it only reached us on the 18th.

L. M. C., Newport, R. I.—We shall not have the space to spare.

B. F. C., Cincinnati.—We have no travelling correspondents.

WEST LIV. BURRAL.—Cannot say until we have read it.

J. HOWARD, Philadelphia.—Probably in our next issue.

"SPORT," Cincinnati.—Address Billiard and A. S. R. wins.

MIKE BROWN.—At cribbage four 3's and a 9 count 34.

BILL HEAD.—They cannot be used in any other city.

F. McD., Freehold, N. J.—Thank you for the slip.

O. H. R., Albany, N. Y.—Handed in for examination.

W. M., Duluth.—O loss, A's high going out first.

G. T. T.—See in one of our outside columns.

ENOCH.—It came too late to be seasonable.

J. E. D.—Who are the parties omitted?

F. H., Hartford.—Thank you for slips.

C. D. H.—75 cents for each insertion.

T. D. B.—The game is a stand-off.

SAM D.—Geo. Wright struck.

FIRES IN PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

The recent fires in close proximity to two of our uptown theatres—referred to in our city summary—and the alarm at another theatre last Saturday night, *almost* creating a panic, induce us to offer a few remarks concerning the burning of theatrical property. Within a few years the old Winter Garden, the New Bowery Theatre, the famous Music Hall at 444 Broadway, the Academy of Music, Niblo's Garden, Lina Edwin's, the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Barnum's two Museums, his Circus, and several other places of amusement in this city have been burned—"fallen victims to the fire-fiend," as the flowery reporters of the daily papers would say. We must count it a fortunate accident that no great loss of life has accompanied these numerous disasters. If a single one of the theatres had caught fire during a performance, it would be frightful to imagine the result. Fainting women, panic-stricken men, children paralyzed by fear, would have played their wild parts in a tragedy too horrible to contemplate. Faces pale with terror would have gleamed in the light of "real fire," and the curtain of death would have been rung down amid shrieks and groans and heart-rending prayers. No such catastrophe has occurred, and we certainly would not alarm the public mind unnecessarily. But it is surely no secret that a fire *may* happen during a performance—nay, that it is quite as likely to happen then as immediately before the audience has assembled or immediately after it has dispersed.

The ancients had a story of an old carter whose cart got stuck in the mud to an extent which defied the efforts of his lantern-jawed horse to extricate it. He jumped off his wagon, kneeled down in the mire and called on Jupiter to help him. But Jupiter was attending to other business and didn't heed the call. It was not till the old carter put his own shoulder to the wheel and tugged with all his strength, that the fickle gods came to his assistance and the cart was sent on its way. Learning a lesson from this story, the builders of theatres must bear a hand if they would guard against an accident which we all shudder to think of. We do not know that a theatre absolutely fire-proof falls within the range of practical architecture. Since blocks of granite crumbled to pieces in Boston, and Mansard roofs, and flues and pretty nearly all the other things used in building have been condemned in different quarters, we have reached the conclusion that fire is a stubborn enemy to contend with, and that when fully armed it is capable of turning the flank of its most skilful enemies. But if we cannot make theatres fire-proof we can at least do something to avert disasters which are threatened now, from the fact that many places of amusement as at present constructed are little better than fire-traps. Safety is almost entirely overlooked. The capital of managers is invested in showy, highly ornamented places. Some of this capital might be applied to the purchase of precaution against fire. Putting it on the money basis, let us say distinctly that the theatrical profession could not afford to have a theatre burned during a performance. The public mind is subject to curious freaks in regard to amusements. We remember that at the outbreak of the war, a dozen years ago, a famous funny man—a prince of the house of black cork—came into the CLIPPER office, with no signs of fun on his face, to say that his business was ruined, that the people had turned their backs on all amusements. He actually proposed to close up his hall and enlist for a "sojer." And yet, while he lamented, he stood on the outer edge of a bigger shower of money than he had ever dreamt of. If a temporary lull in patronage wrought such despondency in the heart of a jovial minstrel, how would the average manager endure an almost total withdrawal of public favor? Yet we clearly foresee that if a theatre should burn during a performance, all other places of amusement would be for a time—and not for a short time either—shunned like pesthouses. The sensational papers would not hesitate to intensify the fear of the people by indiscriminate attacks: the pulpit would hurl its anathemas on the "wicked playhouses," quietly ignoring the fact that churches are nearly as dangerous as theatres, and quite as likely to burn. All the elements would work together against the theatres under the circumstances which we have mentioned. Now that several new places of amusement are projected, would it not be well for architects, builders and managers to weigh these suggestions, and thus avoid the costly lesson of a fatal experience?

THE ANNIVERSARY of Washington's birthday was pretty generally observed here, the lower portion of the city presenting a Sabbath appearance, while in the upper districts the streets looked lively in the gay attire of promenaders and the flapping of the stars and stripes. Places of amusement profited by the recurrence of George's natal day, while those places devoted to the refreshment of mankind disposed of barrels of whiskey and similar store-goods. Girls and women were out in force—they never go back on a holiday: their happy and seemingly contented faces lent an air of loveliness to the general hilarity, and made us wonder why those pretty creatures could not *always* be presented to us in such a cheerful, happy light. George's birthday celebration may be set down as a metropolitan success.

IT has just been discovered that quinine will prevent certain forms of decomposition, and arrest putrefaction of blood and alcoholic fermentation. Gentlemen brewers, please shake a little in the small beer in place of *nux vomica*, and a little in "the old thing" in place of fusel oil, and a little in the German beverage in place of turpentine and cheap soda—so that even the "knucks" may vomit less, the "old sport" become older in default of Bright's disease, and the Dutchman enjoy tenser kidneys and comparative immunity from paralysis.

AFTER Ash-Wednesday, which falls this year on Feb. 26th, it will be bad weather for hash. This paragraph, we are free to confess, is dictated by an old spite against those people who "beat" their neighbors in the matter of substantial fodder by urging as an excuse for having "chawed" meat—"didn't know it was Friday; why didn't you tell me before?" For the next forty-seven days, Sabbaths not to count, these folks can wrestle with small bones—a collation of fish-balls will be good enough for them.

WHAT a title suffices to shape the destinies of nations! Had his birthday been as cold as last Saturday's one hundred and forty-first anniversary of it, George Washington would have turned back, refusing to be born. Little hatchets would be at a discount, and this "great and glorious republic" nowhere.

"OUR JIM" says that Oakes Ames' evidence against the vice-president "is only cold *facts* warmed up."

A MAN named NIXO—not our showman—offers to remove Cleopatra's Needle from Egypt, and set it up on the banks of the Thames, London, for cheats. We have not learned how he proposes to manage things with the needle, but presume that he will first *nix* and then *gather* it.

LAID LO!—A painful report comes to us that the famous chief Sitting Bull was killed recently at Fort Peck mountain by a half-breed Indian. Had this been a case of Bull Run, instead of *Sitting* Bull, he might have escaped as other warriors have done.

HISTORY TELLS us that "Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell." Just so; and if the Congressional shareholders in the Credit Mobilier had *their* way about it, we should soon hear of *another* "dismemberment of Poland."

RETREATERS, double-bankers, and other frivolous persons whose occupation is gone, can make money by finding people who saw Fisk with a pistol in his hand when he entered the Grand Central Hotel to be shot.

THE SPRING CHICKENS, so cleverly alluded to on the bills of fare of our first-class restaurants, made their first spring into existence in the spring of 1870. Don't swallow all that you see on bills of fare.

SEE HERE.—An amateur hunter shot thirteen ducks in one hour in Newark bay a few days ago. What chance will there be for ducks when this amateur "merges" into a full-fledged professional?

THEY'VE GOT HIM out in Illinois now, and this judge has just decided that "drunkenness is no excuse for intoxication." And the judge is right.

WE WITNESSED a sad sight on Sunday—a funeral procession on the sidewalk; and yet there was *plenty* of room in the street.

THE PUGS are going to celebrate inauguration day by getting up a mill. Let the lambs take care that it is not a *sold* mill.

THE JUMEL WILL CASE, after a long and "stern Chase," was decided last week in favor of the Chased one.

NEWS OF THE WEEK BOILED DOWN.

☞ On Feb. 18th, while a poor needlewoman was temporarily absent from her home in Philadelphia, delivering work, her two children were burned to death. The mother, on her return, clambered up on a chair and got at the matches, with which he returned to bed, setting fire to himself and his little brother, aged sixteen months. The mother, who had left the children in view of that neighbors heard the children crying, but, although the mother had prudently left the door unlocked, did not enter, preferring to discuss among themselves whether the children were behaving or not. The mother, on her return, found them on the floor above that she jumped from a fourth-story window, and sustained probably fatal injuries.

☞ The larger and business part of the town of St. Petersburg, Chevenay County, O., was burned Feb. 21st. The Opera House, Adams' Hotel, Emberton Pipe Company's office, Post Office, Savings Bank, St. Petersburg Hotel, Occidental Hotel, the Pacific and Atlantic and Western Union Telegraph offices, hardware and clothing stores were among the buildings destroyed.

☞ Essex, arraigned at Newport, R. I., on Feb. 19th, on a charge of incest, after the testimony of the wife and two daughters of the prisoner had been heard denying everything, the government dismissed the case as to one, and Essex was discharged. He was followed by five men, supposed to be a self-constituted vigilance committee, but escaped them.

☞ Thomas Fight and Joshua Dwyer contracted, for a purse of $300, to punch each other's heads last Saturday night, in a "sporting house" in Cherry street. After nine rounds had been fought in 29 minutes, Captain Mount and a squad of guardians entered and stopped the fight in order the balance of the fight to take place in the Madison street station-house.

☞ Monroe Snyder, an elderly man, well known and much respected, arrived at Bethlehem, Pa., from New York, Friday night, Feb. 21st, and while on his way home to his residence was waylaid, stabbed, robbed and his body thrown into the Monocacy creek, where it was found the next morning. There is no clue to the murderers.

☞ The efforts of the prosecution having signally failed, the Most Rev. Patrick Duggan, Lord Bishop of Clonfert, and Rev. Mr. Quin, on trial at Dublin, Ireland, were on Feb. 19th acquitted of the charge of using spiritual influence in intimidating the voters in the Galway parliamentary election.

☞ James Cusick, perhaps better known by his cheery pseudonym of "Man Eater," was on Feb. 19th convicted of an assault and battery upon Mary Williams, all Mary being at the time in the lavish. A second or two other indictments for assault shall have been passed upon, James will be sentenced.

☞ On the 18th, the Poland congressional committee made its report. The country at large is to be congratulated that only two of its representatives have done wrong—in the eyes of the committee, which recommends the expulsion of Congressmen Oakes Ames and James Brooks.

☞ The commission appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum and kindred state institutions have made a report substantially confirming the newspaper charges of abuses. They recommend the appointment of a commissioner of lunacy.

☞ A deserted locomotive set in motion by a collision on the Hudson River Railroad, Feb. 18th, overtook a regular train some four miles distant, cut completely through the rear car, and crushed the car ahead of it. Brakeman fatally injured and assistant-engineer and one passenger slightly injured.

☞ A large number of citizens of Norwich and vicinity have petitioned the railroad commissioners of Connecticut to take charge of the New London, Northern railroad at once, alleging that they have no confidence in the present management, and that the neglect of the company to care properly for its rolling stock.

☞ Two cars having become uncoupled from a moving train on the Pennsylvania railroad, Feb. 19th, the train, after going about a mile, stopped and waited for the detached cars to catch up. Carelessness permitted a collision, badly damaging the cars and fatally injuring two passengers.

☞ William, the Grandee, ex-state senator and ex-president of the Wallkill National Bank, of Middletown, Orange county, New York, who was lately indicted by the United States Grand Jury, was arrested Feb. 20th, on a bench warrant issued by Judge Blatchford, bail being fixed at $5,000.

☞ The House Judiciary Committee agreed on Feb. 24th to report, with reference to Vice-President Colfax's threatened impeachment, that "the time for instituting an impeachment acts alleged to have been committed prior to his election to the vice-presidency."

☞ The Senate, on Feb. 24th, refused to take up the motion declaring Caldwell's seat legally elected. The vote, which is regarded as only a temporary triumph for Caldwell, was 32 to 25.

☞ Quarrelling about a woman, ex-city marshal John J. Watson shot Thomas Robinson dead, then fired four more shots into him, and finally beat him about the head. There are threats in Vallejo, Cal., where on Feb. 21st this occurred, of lynching Watson.

☞ Messrs. Biner and Bowers, proprietors of the Philadelphia gambling set, were sentenced on Feb. 17th to two years and six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $500 each. Marks may be remembered as a heavy betting man at base-ball matches.

☞ A party of dredgers brought up from the bay, at San Francisco, the body of an unknown man, respectably dressed. The throat was cut from ear to ear, and about fifty pounds of pig-iron attached to the body.

☞ The shanty-men in the township of Abbinger, Canada, seized a murderer on the night of Feb. 14th, formed a jury, and tried, hanged and buried the wretch in the dead of night, all of which proceedings was done without a word of remonstrance. The prisoner was sentenced to twenty-one years in penitentiary.

☞ A report reached London on Feb. 20th that a cafe in Smyrna, situated on the shore of the gulf, having been undermined by the earthquakes of the 17th, fell into the sea, by which fell that between 100 and 300 persons, mostly Greeks, were drowned.

☞ A fire at Downer oil works in Corry, Penn., Feb. 20th, was caused by the explosion of two agitators, containing 3,000 gallons of heavy naphtha. The agitators were in too close proximity to the engine used to work the pumps.

☞ Great excitement prevails in the petroleum market at Philadelphia, 1,000 barrels having been sold at 10 cents for February and March deliveries; 19¾ cents for April, and 19¾ and 20 cents for May deliveries.

☞ William Sinor, the condemned gambler, resigned his seat in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and the articles of impeachment against him were withdrawn and the court adjourned *sine die*.

☞ A fire in the fancy-goods store of Gottlieb & Behrends, Washington, D. C., Feb. 23d, and which at one time threatened to be general, did damage to the amount of $40,000.

☞ A fire broke out in Johnstown, N. Y., Feb. 20th, destroying the Dayaduttz House and several dwellings and places of business. Loss about $78,000; partially insured.

☞ The residence of President Grant, near St. Louis, Mo., and known as the Dent Homestead, was totally destroyed by fire Feb. 21st.

☞ Edwin Darrah, confined in the Maine state prison, attempted suicide on the night of Feb. 17th. Using a razor, he made a gash ten inches long in his throat.

☞ A pond hitherto supposed to have been hung in Boston on Feb. 21st for the murder of his wife, has been reprieved by the executive council until March 21st.

☞ The steamer Norwich, bound from Boston to New Orleans, sank off Sandy Hook about daylight on Feb. 17th. No lives were lost.

☞ The provisions of the new jury law may be regarded as firmly engrafted upon our system of jurisprudence, the Supreme Court, General Term having affirmed its constitutionality.

☞ On Feb. 21st the Missouri House passed a resolution exonerating Senator Bogy from any suspicion of having brought about the alleged corrupt measures.

☞ John Little, superintendent of the blasting operations on Grenville Canal, in Canada, was killed by an explosion of nitro-glycerine Feb. 21st.

☞ Alfred Fillsbury, superintendent of the Albany penitentiary, has resigned, and his son, Louis D., has been appointed to the vacancy.

☞ The overdue steamer Nevada arrived at San Francisco, from Australia, Feb. 21st. She had had to get back to Honolulu for coal.

☞ Charles E. Jones and John Fisher were on Feb. 17th arrested, along with thirteen others, for an attempt to fight game-cocks at 200 4th street. Only the two named were held, $200 each.

☞ An accident occurred on Feb. 19th, on the Fort Smith (Ark.) railroad, by which one passenger was killed and twenty-three others injured, more or less seriously.

☞ On Feb. 19th, the House of Representatives passed a bill designed to prevent the promotion of army-officers intemperately addicted to intoxicating liquors.

☞ The large residence of Mr. J. Horton, in the village of Clifton, Staten Island, was consumed Feb. 19th. Loss $45,000; insurance, $27,000.

☞ The bill for the laying of a submarine cable across the Pacific ocean, to connect this continent with Asia, passed the House on the 17th and the Senate on the 18th.

☞ The Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Camden, N. J., caught fire Feb. 24th. With the assistance of engines from Philadelphia, it was brought under subjection after entailing a loss of $25,000.

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☞ On Feb. 23d, destroyed six stores and dwellings, involving a loss of $23,000.

☞ A six-story tenement house in Woonsocket, R. I., occupied by French families, was destroyed by fire on Feb. 20th.

☞ The steamer San Francisco Feb. 20th with the passengers of the disabled steamer Idaho.

☞ President Grant has been in attendance at the Orphan Asylum fair, Baltimore, Md.

☞ The Tilton-Beecher case brought in a verdict, on Feb. 20th, for the defendant, Nelson Chase.

☞ The grand jury has indicted Rosenzweig, who caused the death of Alice Bowlsby, for murder in the first degree.

☞ John F. Simmons, who killed Burgess, has been transferred from Bellevue Hospital to the Tombs.

☞ An explosion occurred in a coal-mine at Staffordshire, Eng., Feb. 24th. Seventeen thirty and forty miners are reported killed.

☞ By a vote of 64 to 8, the Maine House declared on Feb. 18th in favor of female suffrage.

☞ The building in Water street occupied by Ward & Tower, ship-chandlers, was burned on the 18th. Loss, $17,000.

☞ In the Morris Co. (N. J.) Oyer and Terminer, on Friday of last week, Louis Logi, who stabbed his wife in Dover on the 7th of November last, was convicted of murder in the first degree.

☞ It is reported that the French governments are negotiating with the view of jointly recognizing the Spanish republic.

☞ About midnight on Friday of last week, Messrs. Leitch & Woolner's distillery, Chicago, took fire. The loss is heavy.

☞ On Feb. 21st another body was found in the ruins of the Boston fire, with a fireman's cap in close proximity.

☞ A fire in Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 21st, consumed nearly an entire block.

☞ A petition is in circulation in Boston asking the legislature to expunge its vote of censure against Senator Sumner.

☞ The Massachusetts senate has repealed the law permitting cities and towns to allow sale of malt liquors. Takes effect May 1st.

☞ On the 18th, a meeting consisting of ten ministers, at Nashville, Tenn., in first meeting will be held in June.

☞ George Driver, convicted in Chicago of murdering his wife, was on Feb. 18th sentenced to be hanged March 14th.

☞ Edwin James' appeal for readmission to the English bar has been refused.

☞ The president has issued a proclamation convening the senate in extraordinary session on the 4th of March.

☞ Last rail of Canada Southern railroad was laid Feb. 20th.

SKATING.—The "cold wave" which passed over the city on Saturday and Sunday, leaving the thermometer at zero on Monday morning, granted the skating fraternity of the metropolis a new lease for their sport, the ball being up again at all the localities, and it is likely to stay up all the week, as the cold for the past three days has been intense enough to give an extra coating to the lakes at the parks.

SQUIBS AND TRIBOS.

— General M. Canrobert's reminisc

THE TURF.

BREAKING DOWN OF LITTLETON.—We are sorry to announce that the famous racehorse Littleton, owned by Mr. A. Welsh, of Chestnut Hill Stud Farm, near Philadelphia, has broken down, and is permanently ruined for racing purposes. He was in training at Nobbie, along with Capt. Cottrill's horses, under the veteran Tom Patterson, and while being exercised on the Magnolia course, in the early part of last week, one of his forelegs broke, when he fell. Littleton was 6 years old, was by Lexington out of Fanny Holton (whose death was noted in last week's issue), by Lexington out of Nantucket, the dam of Longfellow. He was bred by Mr. John Harper, of Midway, Ky., who ran him with great success until last August meeting at Lexington, when he sold him to Mr. Welsh for the purpose of being entered in and running for the great $20,000 purse, four-mile heats, at New Orleans this spring, and which, as is now well known, has been withdrawn by the association which offered it, the Louisiana Jockey Club.

ACCIDENT TO FLORA TEMPLE.—This famous old public favorite, the acknowledged "Queen of the Turf" in her day, met with an accident last week, having fallen in the field and injured her ankle. Mr. Robert Bonner had nearly concluded negotiations for her purchase, on his return of breeding her to his renowned stallion Edward Everett. Under the circumstances, it is now probable that she will spend the balance of her days with Mr. Welsh. She is 18 years old, and has three fine foals—a colt rising four years old by William Welch, and two fillies by Kendrick and Lexington respectively. They are all unusually promising.

TROTTING CHALLENGE.—Mr. N. A. Randall, of Indianapolis, offers to match a Goldsmith colt, three years old this spring, against the Price-Kreigsmith colt that defeated the Mambrino Patchen three-year-old at Lexington, Ky., last fall, or against any other colt, same age, in the United States, to trot two races this fall after they are four years old, over the Indianapolis Trotting Park: the first race to be mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, and the second race two-mile heats, for $1,000, half forfeit; the forfeit-money to be deposited in any bank in Indianapolis within sixty days from this time, at which time the colts shall be named, with description.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS RACES.—We notice with regret that there is a conflict of dates between the race meetings of the Magnolia and Louisiana Jockey Clubs, which cannot fail to operate injuriously to the interests of both. The Magnolia Club meeting is fixed for April 15th, 16th and 16th; the Turf Congress stake, four-mile heats, being run the first day, and the Cottrill Cup on the second. The Louisiana Club meeting is announced for April 29th, 30th, 17th, 18th and 19th, when $15,300 in added money will be given.

ARRIVALS AT JEROME PARK.—The stable of Jos. Donahue arrived at Jerome Park last week, and will go into training as soon as the weather permits. They are in charge of James O'Neill. The stable comprises Tenmany, Sanford, Lord Byron, Mary Hennessy and a chestnut colt, two years old, by Kentucky out of Zaidee. Mr. Donahue's other horses, Blind Tom and Lady Fonso, are at New Orleans, in the charge of Hugh Gaffney.

LADY THORNE.—This famous trotting mare, who is now owned by Mr. Henry A. Smith, the proprietor of Goldsmith Maid, Jay Gould, Rosalind and other fast trotters, her entirely recovered from her late mishap and is enjoying excellent health. Mr. Smith intends to breed her to his young and promising stallion Jay Gould. The union of such fast trotters is a very judicious one.

FALLEN THROUGH.—The match or matches noticed in last week's CLIPPER, in which Capt. Sanders offered to back a colt sired by his stallion Aberdeen, and owned by Dr. Kingsley, of Rome, N. Y., against any colt of the same age in the United States, has fallen through, Dr. Kingsley declining to allow his colt to trot at so early an age as proposed.

BROTHER TO TUSMAN.—Colonel McDaniels has purchased of J. B. Roddick, of Lexington, Ky., the full brother to Tubman, a bay yearling colt, by War Dance out of Lass of Sydney. Tubman did good service for the Colonel's stable last season, having won nine races out of fourteen; hence the veteran's partiality for the blood.

MR. WALLACE'S HORSES.—We understand that Mr. Thomas Wallace's horses, comprising Heatherbloom, Henry, Triumph and James H. Coleman, will be trained the coming season by the veteran John L. Doty.

THE TRIGGER.

ST. CATHERINES VS. HAMILTON.—Two interesting matches were decided on Feb. 14th, on the racecourse at St. Catherines, Canada, between representatives of St. Catherines and Hamilton, viz., Messrs. Rogers and May, of the former place, and Messrs. Morrison and McQuillan, of the latter. Morrison and Rogers were the first competitors, for $50 a side; conditions, 25 birds each, 30 yards rise and 80 yards boundary, with the following result:—

Rogers	0100011111111101110111—19
Morrison	1101011101111001111101—17

Rogers winning by 2 birds.

Dr. May and McQuillan followed, for $25 a side, 15 birds each, upon the same conditions. Score:—

May	1101100111101110—10
McQuillan	1100011110011000—8

Dr. May winning by 2 birds.

E. W. TINKER, the Providence, R. I., shootist, says, in reply to Ira A. Paine, that he will shoot two matches, one at New York and the other at Providence, for $250 a side each match, half forfeit; Paine to furnish the birds for the first match and Tinker for the second; to shoot at 50 single birds each, 29 yards rise and 80 yards fall, from five traps, using both barrels, and in case of a tie to shoot off at the same rate. The matches to be governed by the Rhode Island rules, and to take place at any time after March 15th.

THOS. LINNET and James Lene shot a pigeon match on Feb. 13th, at Tremont, Westchester county, N. Y. Each fired at 15 single birds, 21 yards rise and 80 yards boundary, for $50 a side, and Lane killed 11 to his opponent's 10.

AQUATICS.

CHARLESTON REGATTA.—The executive committee of the Charleston Regatta Association held a meeting in that city on Feb. 14th, and decided that the annual May regatta should take place at Charleston, on May 8th and 9th respectively. Two kinds of races are announced—one, the rowing race, to take place on the Ashley river, off the Stone river, while the sailboat contest will be run in the Charleston harbor. Programme of the Charleston races:—First race, one mile; Whitehall race; boats under twenty-three feet; three heats to start; entrance fee, $5. Prize for the value of $75. Second race, five miles; four-oared boats; two to start; entrance fee, $10. Prize of the value of $125—a single shell wherry. Third race, one-and-a-half miles; open race for boats of not less than four oars; shells only excluded; three boats to start; entrance fee, $10. Purse of the value of $75. Fourth race, one mile; single shell wherries. Prize, $25. For the sailing race:—First-class race, for yachts of seven tons or over; three to start; $15 entrance; allowance for excess of tonnage. Prize, $150. Second-class race, for yachts under seven tons; three to start; 10 entrance. Prize, $75. Third-class race, for cat and small boats of irregular size; three to start; $5 entrance. Prize, $40.

THE MYSTIC Sporting Club has just been organized in Hoboken, N. J., and their new boat, the Mystic, is in course of construction. They are officered as follows: President, William F. Hopkins; secretary, Richard Gerner; treasurer, Fred. E. W. Walter.

A new yacht club, to be known as the Short Branch Club, has been organized in South Brooklyn. It starts off with thirty members and thirteen sloop yachts and Frank Bates is its commodore.

SNOWSHOE RACING.—There was a good attendance on Feb. 18th at the grounds of the Montreal Snowshoe Club, to witness the annual races of that Canadian organization. The opening event was the two-mile Indian race, which lay between Dallebout and Kenarowese, who kept well together the whole way till on the last hundred yards, when the latter spurted ahead and won in fine style. Time, 12:23½. The second race was the second heat for the press prize between Bowie (the winner of the first heat) and Boyle. Boyle led from the start and kept it to the finish, very easily. Time, 5:35½. The quarter-mile boys' race was won by little Dick Nicholson, who had it all his own way. Time, 1:21½. The half-mile club race was won by N. Carmarie, in 5:06½. The 120 yards hurdle-race, 6 ores (in heats) was beaten by Ermatinger, who won the first two heats. The club cup, two miles, brought out five competitors, and was won by Scott, in 15:38, he coming in alone, as the other four retired during the race. The three-mile race, in heats, was taken by Anderson; the 100 yards dash by D. Armstrong, and young Carnegie took the open race of half a mile, which concluded one of the most successful meetings of the season.

The evidence had run upon analogy in cars; and Mr. Charles O'Connor, summing up in the long-winded Junsel will case, unpended to a pun for perhaps the first time in his long professional life. He hoped "the jury would take a broad and liberal cut of his property in the absurdity that he was like Madame Jumel because he had long flaps to his ears." Brilliancy is relative, and such a flash of humor in so grave a person merited uncommon reward, and it came. The great counsellor not only won his case, but was impulsively kissed in open court by several of the lady friends of the defendant. Such others as experienced a like impulse, but were constrained by a misdirected reserve due to inexperience in occasion, were kissed impulsively by Mr. O'Connor, who seemed, for a man who wears such plain clothes and the hat on the back of his head, rather fond of this sort of work. And as he smacked, there burst from him a second brilliant flash of humor: "Behold," cried he, "the privileges of age!" Many beheld, and envied.

It takes less than ten minutes for a railroad-train, its normal speed greatly reduced by law, to traverse the tubular bridge by which Montreal is reached from the main land on the south. *Gaulois*, a French publication, says that "that marvel of the New World, the Victoria Bridge on the St. Lawrence, extends from Portland to Fort Garnet. That article is—we use the fastest people in the universe—Railroad men, stop your trains no more because of a "hot box;" for here is the hottest kind of a "journal," and yet it stops not at the sap between a city in Maine and a town at the Southern extremity of Canada, spanning 700 miles in less than ten minutes! "Gaul" is no name for it. Our French friend is fresh—*Gaulois* is too gallus, geographically.

WRESTLING.—The wrestling match for $250 a side, between Dan Murphy and Eugene Markey, particulars of which appeared in a previous issue of the CLIPPER, has been finally arranged to take place at Mozart Hall, San Francisco, Cal., on March 8th.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Begins at 8.
Twenty-Third street, cor. Eighth avenue.
"ROUGHING IT."
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
GREAT
LOCAL
"FOLLY."
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 1.30. 48-1t

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
Twenty-third street.
SEVENTEENTH SEASON OF BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Engagement, positively for twelve nights and two matinees only, of the great character artists, Messrs.
SHERIDAN AND MACK,
In their original specialties. First time of the comic sketch,
ROUGHING IT.
Characters by Dan Bryant, Wales Seymour, Dave Reed.
Matinee Saturday at 2. Seats secured. 48-1t*

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MR. JAMES E. HATES.....Sole Lessee and Manager
Positively last week of his new edition of
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24th,
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK
and
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2,
MR. GEO. L. FOX
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GRAND CORPS OF AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ARTISTS
in his new edition of
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which is nightly greeted by
CROWDED AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES.
"STANDING ROOM ONLY" AT 8 O'CLOCK.
HUMPTY DUMPTY'S UNRIVALED ARRAY OF SPECIALTIES.
THE MATCHLESS MARTENS, THE NOTED WELSONS,
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THE TREMENDOUS VELOCIPEDISTS,
THE MUSICAL MOLTENOS, THE SENSATIONAL SKATERS,
THE BOUNDING REDDONS, BUTTER SCENERY, TRANSCENDENT TRICKS, ELEGANT RETTORS, MELODIOUS MUSIC, MARVELOUS MECHANISM,
A LARGE CORPS OF PANTOMIMISTS AND AUXILIARIES.
FAMILY MATINEES ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
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Lessee and Manager.....JARRETT & PALMER
LAST TWO WEEKS AND LOSE.
THE GREAT MUSICAL AND BALLET SPECTACLE.
OVERFLOWING WITH SPLENDORS.
CHARMING SINGING, EXHILARATING MUSIC.
MATCHLESS CORPS DE BALLET, ENRAPTURING COSTUMES,
SUPERB EFFECTS, SPLENDID SCENERY.
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Beautiful Flowered Ballet.
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PARIS UNDER THE COMMUNE.
Act 4.—THE TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
THE NADIVITY OF VENUS.
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NOW IN THE FULL TIDE OF SUCCESS.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOORS.
This week another brilliant bill. More new stars. Engagement of the fascinating young burlesque soubrettes,
MISS JENNY WORRELL,
and the charming actors, Sophie and Irene,
THE WORRELL SISTERS,
the queens of burlesque.
MR. GEORGE ATKINS AND MR. HARRY ALLEN,
the famous comedians and burlesque actors, will appear in the comic, tragical, pastorical extravaganza entitled
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the Minstrel, the Minion, the Miss and the Misery; or, The Dyed Hair and the Turned Head, cast with a splendid burlesque company.
MLLE. DE GRANVILLE,
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MISS FANNY LUCILLE,
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First week of the Dutch Comedian,
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First week of John P. Poole's best company,
PRETTY DICK TURPIN.
REPRODUCTION OF THE SENSATION
OF THE DAY, THE PANORAMA,
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Before, during, and after the Fire.
ALL THE MAMMOTH TROUPE RETAINED.
AN ENTIRE NEW OLIO.
New Acts, New Scenes, New Dresses.
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SECOND WEEK—MONDAY, FEB. 24th,
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Immense success of the new pantomime,
WILL-O'-THE-WISP
with the CHARLES ABBOTT TROUPE OF SPECIAL ARTISTS.
J. M. FREEMAN.....Pantaloon
MONS. EDWARD VALARDI, of the great Ravel Family,
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MLLE. F. BARRETTI, the beautiful Columbine, with CHAS. ABBOTT, the widely-known and most popular clown of the day, with the following far-famed talent in their special acts:—
MR. & W. JESTER, the Great Vaudevillists.
MR. WILLIAM DUCROW,
the famous acrobat, with his unrivaled company of athletes, in vaulting, tumbling, stout-rope performances, juggling, &c.
The pantomime revised and improved—new scenes of peculiar and rare construction added to it.
THE WATSON BROTHERS in their special act. 48-1t

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NEAT AND SENSATION
SONG AND DANCE ARTISTS,
now playing a very successful engagement of nineteen weeks at
HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE,
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MANAGERS OF VARIETY HALLS AND
TRAVELING COMPANIES
CAN ADDRESS
48-1t* W. H. HOOLEY, Hooley's Opera House, Brooklyn.

TO MANAGERS OF
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GARNELLAS,
WITH LITTLE DICK,
the most accomplished Gymnast living, and only 7 years of age, are open for engagements with their New Act, Little Dick accomplishing the wonderful feats of the
HAND TO HAND, ALSO FEET TO FEET AND SHOULDER TO SHOULDER, SOMERSAULTS,
and other equally difficult feats, with an ease and grace that has never been attained by any gymnasts before. Also, their beautiful Rope Act, that elicited such applause during their last and present engagement at Tony Pastor's. Address all letters to
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COL. T. ALLSTON BROWN. 48-1t

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Cages on wheels nearly new, containing a fine large Kit, who is very gentle, a Sacred Cow; also, a lot of Rabbits, including a beautiful pair of Bunnies, with nose, silky ears, a Wolf and pair of Cashmere Goats. 46-1t COL. T. ALLSTON BROWN.

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MISS LAURA KEENE, assisted by MISS LAURA KEENE,
MISS CLARA STELLA,
SIG. GIORGIO MAROSINI,
gave this fashionable entertainment to crowded and delighted audiences in Glenn's Falls, also Geneva. A few nights only left. Address COL. T. ALLSTON BROWN,
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Boston Lyceum.

MISS LAURA KEENE'S DRAMATIC SEASON will commence early in March. Former members of her dramatic company apply to COL. T. ALLSTON BROWN.

ART AND THE DRAMA.—The immense hall of the Maryland Institute seemed never to have been more closely packed than it was last night, on the occasion of Miss Laura Keene's appearance with her company. Every available space on the floor and in the galleries was occupied, and the orchestra was obliged to vacate the floor and retreat to the rear of the stage. The excercises of the evening were varied; they consisted of costume recitals by Miss Laura Keene, assisted by Miss Clara Stella, vocalist; Signor Marosini, pianist; and Mr. C. Allerton, actor. Miss Keene seems to have lost none of her dramatic power. The music was superior, and it was frequently applauded and encored.—Baltimore Sun. 48-1t

BOWERY THEATRE.
To whom it may concern. MISS JOHANNA PRITCHARD performed in her drama of AURAMANIA at this theatre a very fine encarsement, both professionally and financially. The piece is a thoroughly well constructed one, keeps up a continuity of interest from first to last, and the lady in its styles in every sense of the word, and would fill time profitably with any manager.
WM. R. FERLIGH.
CHAS. FOSTER.
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IN NEW YORK.
Having purchased from Tony Pastor (in which he is vested the sole right or copyright) the exclusive privilege of playing the above-named play, I caution all managers from permitting any other dramatization to be performed in their establishment, as I shall make use of the right I hold. Managers desirous of producing this excellent local play should address
JAMES M. WARD,
48-1t care COL. T. ALLSTON BROWN.

A CARD.
This is to certify that I have assigned to MR. JAMES M. WARD all my right to perform the play of THE FASTEST BOY IN NEW YORK, I holding it from the Librarian of Congress a copyright of the same. ANTONIO PASTOR.
New York, Feb. 17th, 1873. 48-1t

CUBA;
OR,
MIGHT AGAINST RIGHT.
All persons are hereby notified that the above sensational drama has been secured as the law dictates, and are hereby warned not to infringe upon any of the scenes or incidents in the same, as the author, J. M. Findull, and also of M. Ward, who has purchased the exclusive right to produce the same, will prosecute any infringments upon their rights.
48-1t J. M. FINDULL.

HAVING PURCHASED THE
above-mentioned drama of CUBA, I am prepared to arrange with managers for its production. JAMES M. WARD.
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F. W. ZAULIG, LEADER OF
ORCHESTRA, acknowledged by the Conservatory of Paris, late of Aimee's Opera Bouffe; can compose and arrange music for burlesque, opera bouffe, ballet, etc. Speaking French, English, Italian and German. Can be engaged by addressing
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WANTED, A GOOD SCENE-PAINTER.
Commence MARCH 3d. SEASON, 12 WEEKS. Address
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open for engagement as Treasurer or Advance Agent to reliable parties after March 20th, 1873. Reference:—Ben Conklin, "Lightning Ticket Seller." Address 144 Superior st., Room 6, Cleveland, O.
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THE FASTEST BOY IN NEW YORK.

The above play is duly protected by copyright, and I hereby caution all persons against any infringement of my rights.
THE ONE ACT DRAMA OF
DARE DEVIL PAT
AND
A NIGHT IN A FREE AND EASY,
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SANYEAH,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GYMNASTS,
commence their fourth engagement at the
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FEB. 24th, FOR TWO WEEKS.
First vacant date (for Theatres only) Feb. 28th. 48-1t*

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MALE OR FEMALE RIDERS.
I will sell my bare-back Mare, MOLLIE, THOROUGHLY BROKEN. A chance for a rider. A ring here; come and try her. Address JAMES DEMONT,
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SCENERY
PANORAMAS, BANNERS, SHOW WORK AND PICTORIAL PAINTINGS OF ALL KINDS. TERMS, HALF CASH IN ADVANCE. AYERS & CO., 600 B'WAY. 48-1t*

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Among them will be found NAPOLEON III, MARSHAL BAZAINE, MARSHAL McMAHON, WILLIAM, EMPEROR OF GERMANY, CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY, COUNT VON MOLTKE, CHARLES DICKENS, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. They will either sit or stand, and are well clothed. Also, TWO LIFE SIZE CHILDREN FIGURES—BOY AND GIRL. They were all lately brought from England.
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Clog, Song and Dance Artist, and Comedian,
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Comic and Sentimental Vocalist,
Can be engaged for the Touring Season.
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FITZ SIMMONS.....Stage Manager and Advertiser
EXCITEMENT INCREASING.
MUST REMAIN ANOTHER WEEK.
The Lady Mesmerist Mystery, MLLE ANNIE DE MONTFORD, whose almost unexplainable performances rivet the audience with wonder and astonishment. Also, a new VARIETY CONSTELLATION. The great Ethiopian and Dutch Comedy Star, JAS. H. BUDWORTH. Eastern and western champion clog and dance men, MORRISSEY and EMERSON, and the favorite dancuses, the Clinton Sisters. 6th and last week of the great Charley Howard. New laughs galore. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, Little Dick, the General, Master Eddie; Leon Brothers; Miss Lulu Delmay, Ed. Banker, Miss Tilly Prestage.
Address the manager, as above, for engagements, or
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EXTRAORDINARY ENGAGEMENT!
Combination of Minstrels and Pantomime.
THE CHRISDS TRICK PANTOMIME TROUPE.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Charley Reynolds, J. C. Campbell, Bernardo, Oberist, Granger and Griffin in laughable Ethiopian acts. Farley, Vernon, Cook, Oberist and Griffin, vocal quintette. Humpty Dumpty Matinee, Saturday, March 1st, at 2½ o'clock. 48-1t*

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THE FINEST MINSTREL SONG
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[May the Lord come quickly to take vengeance on them for the crimes.] A DRAMA IN FIVE ACTS, with Cast of Characters, Costumes, Stage Business, &c., by JAMES BARTLETT. Copyrighted according to law, and any infringement thereon will be strictly dealt with. Address JAMES BARTLETT,
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ALWAYS ROOM FOR FIRST-CLASS VARIETY TALENT.
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THE GREAT ANNIE HINDLE,
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HAVING CONCLUDED A SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT AT TRIMBLE'S, PITTSBURGH,
NOW PLAYING WITH GREAT SUCCESS
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Engaged for L. B. Lent's New York Circus for the coming season.
EXTRACT FROM NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, WASHINGTON, Feb. 20th, '73.
The Victorelli Brothers, now performing at the Comique, are the very finest athletes we have seen in a long time, and to the lovers of Olympian sports their engagement must be a pleasure.

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FOR RENT TO FIRST-CLASS DRAMATIC COMPANIES ONLY.
The most commodious theatre in the west. Capacity, 3,000 persons. Stocked with 116 pairs of flats and every conceivable property necessary for the production of specialties. Beautifully decorated, newly painted, and now gas appointments. None but first-class combinations need apply, as all others would most positively fail to attract.
Mr. W. Cooke, a first-class scenic artist, has been secured, and will work from designs or plots, at a merely nominal charge, giving good traveling troupes an opportunity of properly producing their specialties.
It is the intention of the lessee to induce superior and well-known troupes to visit Cincinnati, and, with this intent, has placed the rental at the following moderate charges:—From twenty to thirty dollars per night, according to the class of entertainment, which will include use of gas and license, and ten (10) per cent. upon the gross takings.
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FOR RENT, TO A FIRST-CLASS COMPANY.
MY OPERA HOUSE,
for one week, commencing March 10th and ending March 17th, 1873, being the second week of its opening.
NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES NEED APPLY.
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THE GREAT HENRI FAMILY
Now performing at Leoni's Opera House, Little Rock, Ark., in their second engagement. Managers wishing to negotiate for open dates address HENRI FAMILY,
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TALENT WANTED
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JUST ARRIVED
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Admission free. 48-1t*

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This new and elegant house will be finished and opened on the 3d of March, 1873. It has all the modern conveniences, including full sets of Scenery, Dressing-Rooms, &c. Seated with patent opera-house chairs, four elegant private boxes, parquet, and parquet circle and two tiers.
HAS A SEATING CAPACITY OF 1,500.
POPULATION OF CITY AND ENVIRONS, 25,000.
THIS HOUSE WILL BE LET TO
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THEATRICAL TROUPES AND COMBINATIONS.
For terms, address EDWARD ABLE, Proprietor,
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ALFRED NELSON AND WIFE,
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Y., Feb. 23d, 1873. I can cheerfully recommend little EDDIE MOORE as a charming Child Actor, he having given entire satisfaction in two short engagements with me.
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**GEORGE F. MOORE

LINES TO MISS ELIZA WEATHERSBY.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER.

Coyly captivating as the Kalad Queen,
Phosphorescent dazzler, beautiful "Lurline,"
Were we Sekia Rupert, with your form in view
We should treat with coldness nay "number two."

Charming little "Alice," Locksleys to caress;
Looking like a picture in your Watteau dress;
Scorning cruel fathers, as all lovers should,
Afterwards becoming Mrs. Robin Hood.

As the page of Bluebeard nothing do you lack,
Dashing and delightful young "Shacabac."
What a foot and ankle, what a limb and hand!
How we'd like to meet you "in the Mormon Land!"

E. E. KIDDER.

RECOLLECTIONS OF OUR DEAD TRAGEDIAN.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER,
BY CHARLES WARWICK.

I remember reading, when a youth, the impressions of a little Connecticut boy on hearing the, to him, astounding news that the governor of the state was dead. To his infantile mind it seemed the most astounding calamity that had befallen the good old commonwealth. "The governor dead! the governor dead!" What is to become of us now?" Such were his youthful reflections as he sank to his slumbers, and such his first waking thoughts. Yet the cook was grinding coffee for breakfast, just as if nothing had happened. "Grinding coffee, and the governor dead!" To him it seemed akin to profanation. But he relates in the sequel that he has lived long enough to find out that, even though the president may die, the cook still grinds the coffee.

The foregoing conveys a little moral which accords with some of my earlier theatrical experiences. Far back as Kirby's time, I used often to ask myself what would become of the Old Chatham Theatre if, some night, Kirby should actually "give up the ghost," while wrapped in the American flag, and really die. No less a calamity awaited in imagination the Old Bowery, in case of the sudden taking-off of John R. Scott, Thos. S. Hamblin, or that other great favorite, Mrs. Shaw. Both establishments would certainly have to "shut up shop," I thought; but they didn't. The Chatham lived out its full time, succumbing only to the inexorable demands of commerce, as subsequently did the old Broadway and Burton's, and the down-town Wallack's.

Since the death of our great tragedian, Edwin Forrest, it has frequently been asserted that America will never boast another such. It may be so; but allow me to intrude this question: Does America want another such actor just now? Take New York as an example. It is scarcely two years since Mr. Forrest, then in the full maturity of a ripened experience, with an intellect undimmed by the clouds of approaching age, with that wonderful voice toned down to the deep melody that not only charmed the ear, but, at the will of the enchanter, was made the medium of the poet's burning thought,

"To raise a mortal to the skies, or draw an angel down,"

appeared night after night to a beggarly account of empty benches, while the "Black Crook" and "Humpty Dumpty" were taking the town by storm, and rolling up rapid fortunes for managers. I desire to be distinctly understood: I do not wish to cast slur nor imputation on these worthy people. Mr. Forrest died in good time. Presumptively, he had had his day; and the collapse of tune he has left behind him fully attested the unbounded popularity in that day.

I was a youngster on the stage, acting in a grade professionally known as "Bootjack," when I first had the honor of acting with Mr. Forrest. I was attached to the Bowery Theatre, then under the management of Thos. S. Hamblin. As nearly as I can remember it was in the fall of '40. The occasion was the fifth Tragedian Fund benefit, the play "Metamora," and the theatre the Astor Place Opera House, afterwards the scene of the Macready riot. The play was presented with a most powerful cast, including J. R. Scott as Macduff, and Chas. Fran. C. W. Clarke and a host of prominent names in the minor parts. The music was rendered by a full Italian opera company. Taken altogether, I never expect to see such a cast again, even to the humble role of supernumerary, which I was the writer for the first time. I remember Mr. Forrest speaking to me just before the curtain went up, and showing me how to adjust my Scotch bonnet at a proper angle, and so as to entirely cover up my left ear. I took his authority for granted, and have worn my bonnet after that fashion ever since. He gave as a reason that by this arrangement the eagle plume would be less liable to damage, in case of a broad-sword encounter, than if at an inclination from the left fighting arm. It was, he further urged, the mode of ancient Highlanders, and the only proper way of wearing a Scotch bonnet.

At this time, and for some years previous, there had been some professional difficulty between J. R. Scott and Mr. Forrest. This fact was well known to all the old professionals engaged in the performance, and speculation was on hand as to how the two ultimate gladiators would meet. As Scott entered the theatre Forrest was walking slowly up and down at the back of the scenes. Turning in his walk, he stood face to face with his gallant rival. Hands were mutually extended, there was a warm greeting between them, and for the time, at least, the hatchet was buried and forgotten. In truth, they looked a noble pair—foemen worthy of each other's steel, and no mistake.

"Such men as live in these degenerate days."

Scott at that time might have stood as a model for Apollo Belvidere. He was straight as an arrow, of such proportions as to combine activity with strength, and had "an eye like Mars, to threaten and command." Without exception, J. R. Scott was one of the handsomest men I have ever seen. His was a beauty all manly—nowise akin to that effeminate beauty which school-girls call pretty. Forrest, too, was at that time a perfect Hercules in strength, nerve and muscular development. I think I never saw a finer living picture than was then, that night, these two men stood facing each other, previous to the fatal encounter which concludes the tragedy. Peace to their memories!

The next time I met Mr. Forrest he was in Providence. One of the regular company of the theatre had been taken suddenly ill, and I was telegraphed to at New York to "Come immediately—King in 'Hamlet,' Monday night." "All right," I will be there, with lightning speed;" and I was, although but a few minutes before the curtain rung up. I was an entire stranger in Providence; did not even know the way to the theatre; and after a hasty shave, I had to fee the barber's boy to pilot me. It was Forrest's opening night, and not only was the house packed, but the street below and every avenue leading to the theatre were literally choked with people. Making my way through the crowd, I effected an entrance at the stage-door, found my way to a dressing-room, and discovered a gentleman already dressed for the King, with book in hand pacing nervously up and down the apartment. As soon as I entered, like Anastasius Pillicoddy, with my carpet-bag in one hand and my umbrella in the other, joy irradiated his handsome face.

"You're the gentleman we have been expecting from New York," he nervously inquired.

"I presume so," I responded.

"To play the King?" he continued, frantically clutching at my arm.

"I am that unfortunate individual," I replied.

"Thank God for that!" he fervently added. "I was never so glad to see a man in the whole course of my life. I've been trying to swallow this infernal pill ever since morning, in case anything should happen to prevent your arrival in time. Oh, what a *relief!*" he joyfully exclaimed, tossing his book over his head and hurriedly divesting himself of his kingly habiliments. "Uneasy is the head that wears a crown," he facetiously added; and transferred it to my "manly brow." So, with the aid of my new-found friend (Jack Mountain, of Boston), I was ready before the orchestra was done playing. It was rather a novel situation for me. I was an entire stranger to the company, was going on for an important part without rehearsal, and had never even seen the stage nor the interior front of the theatre. On ordinary occasions I never go on the stage without a certain feeling of nervousness; but I had not a moment to reflect. Before the call-boy summoned "everybody to begin," I found Mr. Forrest waiting at his proper entrance, and hurriedly inquired if he had any particular "business" with me.

"Not till the third act," he answered. "You have played the King before, I presume?"

"Yes, sir," I promptly replied; "frequently."

"Then all is as you always do, and I presume you will not be much astray."

Aside from a certain austerity and haughtiness behind which he entrenched himself, there was little to condemn in his intercourse with his brother professionals. Though most exacting in all professional requirements, he was seldom personally aggressive. The direction of his pieces was of late years intrusted to a deputy who travelled with him; Mr. Forrest seldom appearing until the last rehearsal. He had little sympathy for professional incapacity, and no toleration whatever for carelessness or positive neglect. For several months, during the season of 1864, I was detailed from the Washington Theatre, then under the management of John T. Ford, to accompany Mr. Forrest to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Long engagements were played in each of these cities, and Mr. Forrest concluded his arrangement with Ford, with a final engagement in Washington in the spring of 1865. Even at that time his physical powers had begun to give way. He was a perfect martyr to rheumatism, with a tendency to gout; his whole existence was one of acute suffering. I remember that one night in Washington he was playing "Richelieu"—I was enacting the part of Huguet. In the business of the piece Richelieu commands Huguet to hand him his carbine. He examines it, tries the lock, &c., and tosses it back to Huguet across the table. It was a nice little bit of "business," and, when expertly executed, generally commanded a round of applause as I caught the weapon, spake the line—"I never miss my mark"—and made my exit. On this occasion, however, he was suffering so acutely as to be totally unable to throw the carbine across the table, and in an undertone he requested me to come and take it from his hands. President Lincoln, accompanied by Mr. Forney and other prominent gentlemen of the administration, was in a private box on the left of the stage. In political opinion, I know, Mr. Forrest was directly opposed to them, and I was somewhat startled, as I stood beside the Cardinal's chair, when, in the grand apostrophe to the "pen," Mr. Forrest rose solemnly; faced deliberately towards the president's box, and, with the pen held majestically aloft, his eyes flashing fire, the tones of that wonderful voice vibrating all through the theatre, and speaking with unusual deliberation and emphasis, he gave such a rendering of Bulwer's lines as must have astonished the gentlemen referred to:—

"Beneath the rule of men *entirely* great
The pen is mightier than the sword.....
States can be saved without it!"

And looking the whole party squarely in the face as much as to say, "And that's my *personal* opinion too," he proceeded with his part. Forney (somebody told me it was Forney) was standing at the back of the president's chair. From my position I could see that the shot had taken effect. There were some whispered remarks between Forney and Mr. Lincoln, a deprecatory shake of the head on the part of the latter, accompanied by a dubious elevation of the eyebrows, as much as to say, "Well, I never heard that passage read in *that* way before."

Beneath his rugged, stern manner, which perhaps "the rude blows and buffets of the world" had given him, there must have been a deep well of natural tenderness. The simple utterance of "Cordelia!" as, in the character of Lear, he knelt beside his dead daughter, I think will bear me out in this. "Cordelia!" seemed to bubble up from a heart that was bursting beneath the ragged surface; and as he vacantly surveys the bystanders, and apostrophizes the heavens,

"Has no one else ear, musical and low?"

there was something in the subdued pathos that went home to every heart—a sublimity of sorrow that a dead nature could never even simulate. And though the quality may have been inert in his every-day life, enough of it would frequently be developed in his acting, to convince the most phlegmatic that it was perfectly developed and fearfully real. Many feelings than were generally accorded him. Shakespeare asserts that

"Men's virtues we write in water;
Their vices live in brass."

Edwin Forrest has left behind him a legacy that should guide him to the grateful remembrance of a profession he proudly adorned while living. And now that his wondrous voice is stilled forever, that "the noblest Roman of them all" is laid away in the silent tomb, we'll gently draw the toga over that classic face, and leave our dead chieftain to that sweet peace which seemed denied him here.

Sure "there's another and a better world"
Above the gloom which here enshrouds the soul.
The pages of Time roll'd back, there lies unfurled
The Great Beyond, where wave eternal roll.
I love to listen to that ocean's swell:
It whispers "Peace" while breaking on the main,
As low winds murmur out thy passing knell—
Good-night, dead chief, we There shall meet again.

HIEROCLES, STANWOOD AND I.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER,
BY CHARLES H. DAY.

An animated discussion as to whether Claude De Haven or Dexter Smith wrote "Her, Dit-l-mus, what you gwine?" was interrupted, on a late occasion, by Harry Stanwood, the delegate from Coburg, who made the startling and damaging announcement that the writer hereof had, not long since, revived a yarn, the antiquity of which exceeded the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. Be it far from me to insinuate aught that might cause an inference that the "man who talks" is advanced in years. No; his matrimonial prospects shall not thus be blasted. The banjoist is still a young man and a bachelor, but not quite as youthful as I knew him when he worked at the Jerome Clock Works, at New Haven, Conn., and was an universal favorite with the fair shirt-makers who "stiched, stiched" at Winchester's shop in the elm-clad town. It is a coincidence strange to relate, that of a rainy evening Harry of the curly locks always chanced to face that way, and, stranger still, as he lingered at the gate he gave escort and the shelter of his umbrella to none but the prettiest maidens.

Perhaps it was among the brass wheels of the clocks that the minstrel gained his correct ideas of time, for I never knew him "out of time" but once, and that was upon returning from Hartford, in the summer of '71, the Welch, Hughes & White Minstrels having both "wound up" and "run down" at that place. I might retaliate by hinting about the age of that "cream-colored horse" who nightly performed at the up-town hall where the San Francisco Minstrels are now located. I am of too forgiving a nature to exclaim either "Major Gay" or "Chestnuts."

Joe Miller has had to father many a stale joke; but Hierocles we are told is the father of them all. Away back in the sixth century, long before the French or British had captured Coburg, or Daddy Rice, George Christy, Frank Brower or Charlie White had established Ethiopian minstrelsy, this Hierocles had the assurance to originate and collect twenty-one jests, under the title of "The Pendant," and, remarkable as it may seem, the humorous efforts of the contemporary of Eph Horn have been retailed with variations, without becoming obsolete or threadbare. One of the standard stories relates of the man in a hurry, who went into a boot on horseback—this was probably the original "cream-colored horse" of which Stanwood sings. Perhaps Lydia Thompson, as she vocalizes in the burlesque to the effect that it is best not to venture into the water until one has learned to swim, imagines that she is indebted to Farnie or Mother Goose; but such is not the case—it was Hierocles who gave birth to the idea.

Stanwood is himself a confirmed story-teller, and has a happy way of relating an old story—in fact, improving on both Hierocles and Joe Miller. During the portion of a season Harry carried his banjo to Philadelphia, and edified the Quakers with a "few remarks," until Maguire tempted him to the Pacific slope. His inseparable companion was Jimmy Cummings, a genial little fellow, well known in the profession as a heel-and-toe-ologist. On the street, in the horse-cars, in the dressing-room, in-doors and out-doors, Harry always had a story to relate, and as many of them were too good to be lost, Cummings proved an attentive listener, having to only say "Chestnuts" or "Major Gay," upon recognizing an old acquaintance, and the relation came to an instant termination.

It so happened one afternoon that the pair were riding across town in a street-car, and as the trip was a somewhat lengthy and monotonous one, Stanwood lightened the journey by relating a story during into the ear of Cummings a succession of amusing anecdotes. Just as they arrived at their journey's end Harry was enthusiastically spinning a story of unusual humor, when the conductor, as the car was about to cross Philadelphia's principal thoroughfare, sounded the bell and bawled out:

"*Chestnut!*"

Up jumped "the man who talks," and breaking the thread of his story and bursting toward the conductor, he exclaimed:—

"Chestnut! that aint no chestnut. I'll bet you ten dollars that you never heard that before in your life."

The conductor, convulsed with laughter, waved his hand significantly toward the lamp-post inscription of "Chestnut street," upon which Stanwood leaped from the platform, followed by Cummings, hardly able to stand up from excessive cachinnation.

"I'll be up in a minute!" is a favorite expression about town, which Stanwood has rendered as popular as many another familiar saying of the minstrel stage, many of which have crossed the ocean; and even some of our most dignified orators and most learned divines have exclaimed "That's what's the matter," an expression comprehensive, forcible, and carrying conviction to every listener. Probably, when there is a peculiar and somewhat interesting explanation of all these slang phrases that are in everybody's mouth for a day.

One summer season Dan Bryant's Minstrels, as is their custom, made a provincial tour, in the course of which they performed at Springfield, Illinois. The company stopped at a hotel kept by one of the Lelands, of the race of landlords. After the evening's entertainment several of the disciples of burnt cork sauntered into the bar-room, to find the keeper thereof absent. Now, it chanced that the barkeeper had made himself scarce, down a trap, for the purpose of replenishing some of his bottles from the stock in the wine-cellar located beneath the bar-room. One of the party gave a thundering summons upon the bar, which seemed to say that, after an evening's singing and dancing and efforts to amuse, a cool and refreshing claret-punch would be reviving and invigorating. The next moment there came a response, as if from deep down in the bowels of the earth:—

"I'll be up in a minute!"

A moment later the barkeeper's head came through the trap, followed by his body, amid the laughing greetings of the crowd, the concoctor of beverages scarcely comprehending the cause of their merriment. For the balance of the trip "I'll be up in a minute" was the by-word of the company; no matter what the salutation was, "I'll be up in a minute!" was the response. The most delinquent and tardy people now promising to be "up in a minute." Your reprimand of the impudent *gamin* at your heel draws out a knowing leer and a wink, as he exclaims, as he dodges around the corner, "I'll be up in a minute;" and a sympathizing newsboy, "knee-high to a kop-toad," engages his literary wares in the air and shouts after you, "I'll see you later."

This I believe to be the true story of "Chestnut" and "I'll be up in a minute," but to-morrow Stanwood, or some other hypercritical friend, may exhume a second volume of "The Pendant," or a continuation of the works of Joe Miller, or perhaps a mislaid copy of Elton's Comic Almanac, and therein find recorded all I have written here; and if at the same time he should set at rest the mooted questions as to who wrote "Beautiful Snow" and "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," he would be doubly paid for his labor, and confer a favor upon humanity. Even then, with all my fond anticipations and ambitions to literary fame and favor banished, I would forgive him and listen like a martyr to the "cream-colored horse," if it only be relieved by the soothing music of "Trinity's Chimes," or the unctious humors of "He's got to come!" Many a funny story has been related in the centuries past, and even Mr. Miller has acknowledge his indebtedness to Hierocles; and if at any time I should revamp anything of which they were the rightful authors, I pledge myself to be "up in a minute" with a fitting apology and "see you later."

OLLOPODRIDA.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER,
BY THE LARGEST MAN IN THE BIZ.

DRAMATIC.—Play walking-gentleman one season; next season have a play written for you by ——; well, anyone; introduce 100 dances, 250 musical solos, and as many murders, duels, explosions, etc., as you like. As to your success—well, ain't you a star? Don't ask anyone to drink, but never refuse when you're invited. I never do. Don't think an actor's life a bed of roses—imagine a change of bill every night, and eighteen to twenty-five lengths each night. O, my! Don't care for critics. What do they amount to?

CIRCUS.—Don't imagine that an outside ascension will draw as it did fifty years ago. Too bad, but 'twill not. Don't think everybody is "champion," even if they inform you of the fact themselves. Don't think that a side-show with a fat woman, skeleton, and hand-organ will make as much money as it did "fifty years ago." I thought so. I started out with a ten foot oblong canvas, a fat boy, skeleton, hand-organ, one nigger canvasman, and a yaller "dorg." The show busted in two weeks, and the only thing that reached home to "tell the tale" was the "dorg," and he was shot for not being licensed. Don't think the man is alive that saw Sam Long make his first appearance. He may be, but I fail to discover him. Stanley could, perhaps. Don't tell Charles Day a funny story. Why? Don't you do it.

MINSTRELS.—All end men don't think all the pretty girls in the audience are in love with them; no, indeed. If you should ever organize a minstrel band (to travel), *don't a tvertise;* one three-sheet poster and a few programmes will be sufficient. Put them out one day in advance of the company. You may have ten or fifteen people in the house. Remember, I say *ten more.* No matter what your salary is, don't lay up a cent for "a rainy day," and when you "pass in your checks" leave your family next door to the poor-house, so some kind friend will get up a benefit (?) for them.

LITTLE EVA'S DYING SPEECH.—A CLIPPER correspondent favors us with an incident connected with the rehearsal of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Brooklyn Opera House by the "Sappho" troupe. The call was for eleven o'clock, and among those who assembled for rehearsal was Hugh Fay, an inveterate wit, who had been assigned the role of Marks, the lawyer. The manager, Mr. Ellis, being absent, time hung heavily, and Fay proposed to lighten matters by one of his practical jokes. He left his seat and approached one after another of the company, but they all "knew him." He was on the point of despairing, when his eye fell upon the pianist. A green hand from abroad he was, and Fay went for him as an easy victim:—"Have you received the music plot for 'Uncle Tom?'" "Dot moosecr biet? Nein." "Well, then," returned Fay, "I'll give you the cues for my scene with Eva, before I go to lunch." The balance of the company, suspecting a prank, had gathered round. "Now," proceeded Fay, "in the scene where Eva dies I have excellent business—business sure to draw 'hands.' As Eva is dying, you play something plaintive, touching; but when she throws up her hands, exclaiming:—'Cheese it, Tom; I'm going!' you change it to jig-time. Will you do it?" "I vill do it onced now, rite avay quick. See me!" And he played such a dirge that, were it not known that a joke was underlying, would have drawn tears from the bystanders. Suddenly the dirge changed into an air so wild and impressive that Fay, fearing "the cream would spoil," threw up his hands, exclaiming:—"*Cheese it, Tom; I'm going!*" Above the explosion of laughter that followed could be heard the grave German pianist, true to his instructions, playing "The Arkansas Traveler!"

WANTED TOO MUCH FOR HIS MONEY.—Fancy the indignation of the waiter who, when being expostulated with for having brought a customer a plate of hash containing among other things a soiled cuff and a sleeve-button, thus got back at the querulous individual:—"Good heavens! you don't expect to find a ruffled shirt-bosom and diamond studs in a ten-cent plate of hash, do you?"

IDEAL VS. REAL.—The pious little boy who eclipsed his Sunday school companions in the warmth of tone and depth of feeling with which he sang, "I want to be an angel," has since contented that the height of his ambition is to "get in for nothin' at them variety shows."

OUR GAME BAG.

Golden Gleanings—Merry Thoughts—Wise Proverbs—Fun and Sentiment.

DER BABY.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER,
BY MARK LANSDOWNE.

So helo me gracious, dhey say
I laugh me vild to see dot vay
My shmall young baby tries to play—
Dot funny leetle baby.

Vhen I look of dhem leetle toes,
Und saw dot funny leetle nose,
Und heard der vay dot rooster crows,
I shmile like I vas crazy.

Und vhen I heard der real nice vay,
Dhem boobies to my vife dhey say—
"Here like his father every day."
I vas so broked like bleass.

Sometimes dhere comes a leetle schqvall,
Dot's vhen der vindy vind vill crawl,
Right in its leedle sidenack shmall.
Dot's too bad for der baby.

Dot makes him stay at night so schvoet,
Und everybaric he must cud;
Und I must shump shery on my feet.
To help dot leetle baby.

He balls my nose, und kicks my hair,
Und crawls me oder everywhere,
Und slobbers me—vell vat I care!
Dot vas my shmall young baby.

Around my head dot leetle arm
Vas schqveein me so nice und varm—
Oh! may dhere nefer coom some harm
To dot shmall leetle baby.

* Dot vas me himself.

CONUNDRUMS.

WHEN did St. Paul prove himself a Yankee? When he said, "I reckon."

IF burglars carry off your plate, why is it all right? Because it is not left.

WHAT quadrupeds are admitted to balls, operas, parties, etc? White kids.

WHY was Richard III a total-abstinence chap? Because he stopped King Henry's bier.

WHY is a philanthropist like an old horse? Because he always stops at the sound of woe.

WHY is a captain harangueing his crew like an upholsterer? Because he is a desk-orator.

WHY should the last boy born to a family be named Doxology? Because he's the last of the hims.

WHAT resemblance is there between a chess-player and "My Uncle" of the three bells? Both handle pawns.

WHAT cord is that which is full of knots, which no one can untie, and in which no one can tie another? A cord of wood.

WHY is a henpecked husband like an opera hat? Because he's very big when he is out, but immediately shuts up when he gets home.

WHY are pawnbrokers not inquisitive as to moral character of patrons? Because they prefer them to be without redeeming qualities.

WHAT is there in common between a theatrical manager and a sea-captain? Both change their course on the approach of light houses.

WHY should a dull preacher make the most efficient of revivalists? Because at the close of his sermons there is sure to be "A Great Awakening."

WHERE does Dr. Watt indicate a preference for trowsers in the operation of baptismal immersion? At the close of his version of the 42d psalm, when he says—"Pants for the cooling water-morning."

BREVITIES.

SOME one says "the lobster is a posthumous work of creation, for it is only red after its death."

"WHAT'S the use," asked an idle fellow, "of a man's working himself to death to get a living?"

THE MAN who can't resist "just a thimbleful" of brandy will sometimes find the thimble holds enough to sew him up.

THEODORE HOOK was asked to review "Three Words to the Drunkard." "Oh, my dear fellow, that I will do in three words—Pass the bottle."

SAID a fellow who tumbled out of a third-story window, "When I first fell I was confused; but when I struck the pavement I knew where I was."

JUDGE HOAR once said of a lawyer—"He has reached the superlative life; at first he sought to get on and then sought to get honor, and now he is trying to get honest."

AN APPLICANT for a pair of boots at one of our shoe-stores was asked what number he wore, and replied, as soon as he could recover from his surprise—"Why, two, of course."

A CHICAGO BARBER has demonstrated that he cannot successfully shave a customer and look at passing ladies, at once. In the attempt the customer's ear becomes a total wreck.

A MAN, who has had his new hat exchanged for an old one in a barber's shop, advertises that unless it is returned he will forward to the wife of the person who took it the letter found concealed in the lining of the old one.

A SCOTCHMAN who had put up at an inn was asked in the morning how he had slept. "Ah! mon," replied Donald, "nae very well either: but I was muckle better off than the bugs, for de'il a one o' them closed an e'e the hale nicht."

AN OLD German, while on his way from Indianapolis to Lafayette, froze his nose. While thawing the frost out of that very necessary member he remarked, "By tam! I no understand dis ting. I haf carry dat nose forty-seven years and he never freezed hisself before."

"I'M NOT USED to begging," said a little girl to a lady of whom she had asked alms; "'cause only two weeks ago my father was a merchant!" "Why, child, how could he be reduced to poverty so soon?" My father took a bad two-dollar bill at his peanut-stand and it ruined him," sobbed the little child.

MERRY MOMENTS.

AN OLD LADY describes a genius as "a man what knows more'n he can find out, and spins vittels on his clothes."

"MAMMA," said a precocious little boy, who against his will was made to rock the cradle of his baby brother, "if the doctor has any more babies to give away don't you take 'em."

A NOTED HORSEMAN, while on the witness-stand in a recent case tried at Dedham, when an assertion of his was slightly questioned, offered to bet the judge fifty dollars that he was right.

A MILWAUKEE LADY had several hundred dollars' worth of point lace clipped off her clothing by an adroit thief while she was at church singing "Strip me of the robe of pride; clothe me in humility."

A BOSTON GENTLEMAN who could not waltz offered a young lady $400 if she would allow him to hug her just as much as the man did who had just waltzed with her. They put him out of the house so hard that his eyes were quite black.

A SCRANTON MAN who went home the other evening and found the house locked up, after innate trouble managed to gain entrance through a back window, and then discovered on the parlor table a note from his wife, reading:—"I have gone out; you will find the key on the step."

"AH!" said old Mrs. Doosenberry, "larning is a great thing; I've often felt the need of it. Will you believe it? I'm now sixty years old, and I only know the name of three months in the year; and them's spring, summer and autumn. I larnt the names of them when I was a leetle bit of a gal!"

AN OLD BACHELOR editor thus, in his spite, comments on a recent moonlight incident:—"We left our sanctum at midnight last night, and on our way home saw a young lady and gentleman holding a gate on its hinges. They were evidently indignant at being out so late, and we saw them bite each other several times."

DEAF AS A POST.—The most appalling case of deafness that we ever came across outside an asylum was that of an old lady who lives near the dockyard at Devenport, Eng. On the Queen's birthday they fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The old lady was observed to start and listen as the last gun was fired, and then she exclaimed—"Come in?"

NO RELIGIOUS FERVOR THERE.—The city missionary of Chicago is discouraged. He talked to an excited German, and the German said:—"Dame it; why donni you go to work? Vat in der teivel vas der use of your gone round mit dem pieces of baper? Dem was played out. Dame it, go to work, and dend be acding der loafer mit your blows about dem religious bisness."

AT A PARTY where questions were asked, and facetious if not felicitous answers were expected, a coal-dealer asked what legal authority was the favorite with his trade. One answered, "Coke." "Right," said the coal-dealer. Another suggested, "Blackstone." "Good, too," said the questioner. Then a little, hard-faced man in the corner piped out "Littleton," whereupon the coal-dealer sat down without saying anything.

UNPLEASANT INFORMATION.—A young lady teacher in a Sunday school in a neighboring town caught a boy smiling last Sunday. Said she, "What are you smiling at, Johnny?" "Nothing, mum," was the answer. "I know better," said the teacher, severely; "now tell me what it is." Johnny looked frightened as he stutteringly said: "I—I—s-ee yer n-news-papers s-sticking out, mum." The teacher sat down suddenly and arranged things.

BOTH OF A MIND.—A gentleman was endeavoring to enjoy an evening in the company of a young lady upon whom he called, but found a serious obstacle in the person of her stern father, who at length ventured to very plainly intimate that the hour for retiring had arrived. "I think you are correct, my dear sir," returned the unabashed young man. "We have been waiting to have you go to bed for over an hour."

A GONE CASE.—"Got any medicine?" asked a boy, entering a drug store. "Yes, lots of it—what do you want?" enquired the clerk. "Oh, it doesn't make any difference, so it's something lively. Dad's fearfully sad." "What ails him?" asked the clerk. "Dunno," replied the boy; "but he's run down awful. He has sat around the stove all day and mopes, and he aint walloped mother since Christmas. I guess he's going."

CÆSAR'S MEMORY.—That was a convenient loss of memory which Cæsar, the sable coachman, possessed. His employer, who was very zealous on the subject of horses, but not according to knowledge, bought a mare at auction and rode her home. "Well, Cæsar," said he, "what do you think of her? She cost me five hundred dollars." "Dunno, massa." "Yes, but what do you think?" "Well, massa, it makes me tink of what the preacher said yesterday, something about his money is soon parted. *I dis remember de fust part!*"

HAPPY SOLUTION OF A CONUNDRUM IN GRAMMAR.—The technicalities of modern grammar-lessons are well calculated to convert the brightest scholar, through a growing feeling of disgust, into the veriest lunkhead. Here is a fair sample of the tasks set:—TEACHER.—Write a compound sentence of two members, each member of which is complex; the dependent part of the second complex member to be adverbial, the adverbial clause to conclude with an idiomatic phrase. But one of the class fulfilled all the conditions, and this is as he did it:—

"Johnny had a little dorg,
Its hair was black as jet;
And everywhere that Johnny went
That dorg went too—you bet."

WESTERN IMPOSE EXTRAORDINARY OF PLEASURE.—Bodhammer, from the interior of California, came to the states and took unto himself a wife and returned there-with, bringing at the same time his wife's sister. When the carriage reached Oroville, all three were welcomed by Mr. Smiley, of Pike. Mr. Bodhammer introduced the ladies, saying "Mr. Smiley, my wife." "The hell!" said Smiley, grasping her hand in ecstasy. Then turning to the other lady, Bodhammer said: "Mr. Smiley, my wife's sister." "Hell's bloses!" said the Pike, in a perfect delirium of delight. The astounded ladies fervently wished themselves back east.

NEW PLAYS AT THE LONDON, ENG., THEATRES.

"A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA"

is the title of a play, dramatized from Dickens' admirable Christmas story bearing that name, which was produced at the Surrey Theatre, London, Eng., on Feb. 1st. The plot is as follows:

"Hugh Raybrock, second mate of the Perseverance, has been wrecked in that vessel and cast upon a desolate island, in company with Lawrence Clissold, the mercenary, a man of very doubtful character and thoroughly despised by the young sailor. Clissold has made Raybrock miserable by telling him that five hundred pounds, left by his father as the savings of his life, have been squandered, and his own object appears to be to get rid of Hugh by any means whatever. First he attempts shooting, and, failing that, sets the island where they have taken refuge on fire, escaping himself in the only boat taken from the wreck. Hugh, finding he must trust to the sea as the only chance of saving his own life, writes a statement of his position, and, enclosing it in a bottle, commits it to the waves. Here ends the first act, and in the second we find that a genial Yankee, Captain Eliot Forrest, has picked up the "message from the sea," and, in company with Tom Pettifer, his steward, pays a visit to the village of Sheepwars, North Devon, to convey the news found in the bottle. Meanwhile Hugh, supposed by his family to be lost, has reached England, and during a short leave returns in a few tavern hours to another than the escaped supercargo, who has, however, changed his name. He recognizes Hugh and makes a third attempt on his life, this time by poisoning his grog. Hugh, fortunately, does not drink the liquor, and in the midst of the Captain Silas Jonsons ends. Alfred Raybrock, the brother of the lost seaman, come to the same inn, and the captain, relating the room as Clissold is about to fire at Hugh, makes an end of him with his sheath knife. In the third act Hugh returns to his friends, is still unhappy about the slur cast upon his father's memory, and will not allow the money to be touched until the mystery is cleared up, which is happily done through Tom Pettifer, who, having found an old desk, finds therein a leaf from a boat-note journal, which had been torn out by the villain Clissold, and a forged one substituted. The happiness of all parties is thus secured, and the curtain falls to hearty applause and a recall of all the principal characters who support the piece in the most effective manner."

"MAGGIE DORNE."

a brand-new drama, from the pen of an unknown author, was brought out at the Olympic on the 3d inst., and is thus spoken of by the *Sunday Times*:—

"It is a piece such as would have obtained a reputation a score of years ago, and if it fails to do so now it is because it has fallen upon troublous times. Its plot is not wanting in incident, its characters are as interesting as are ordinarily to be met with in the upper walks of light literature, its absolute originality of conception and treatment. The book, however, the mysterious work on which the plot turns is ever, and the forcible contrasts in which the characters are placed, are sufficient to conceal the weakness of the dialogue. Maggie Dorne is a girl of low birth and sensational, who has been taken from a prison by a benevolent lady who, after rescuing her from crime, has given her a good education and a small estate. Harold Clissold, who is in the employ of Mr. Dorne, falls unfortunately enough with little satisfaction the possession of Ivers Dean by an accident, but for whom it would have come into her own grasp. After a quantity of misunderstanding, which the finale that her only son, Alfred, is engaged in the army, Maggie falls in love with the handsome young beauty. All Mrs. Chilcott can say, however, backed up as it is by the support of her husband, an amiable and weak-minded old man, is powerless to shake the infatuation of Captain Chilcott, who persists in fixing the hand of the fair owner of Ivers Dean. Greatly pleased at this proposal is Maggie, and her joy becomes rapture when the announcement she feels bound to make of her former position in life seems rather to improve matters than to impair them. For form's sake, however, or to try her lovers, or something, she postpones her decision for six months, and promises that if the offer is then renewed she will not be unreasonable or intractable. Captain Chilcott retires, and a ruffian who has been lounging about the house appears. He proves to be Maggie's husband, who has been sentenced to penal servitude and escaped from surveillance. His attempts to coerce Maggie into sharing her fortune with him are vain. Something else will do for him than the riches of Ivers Dean, but he will be far frightened by his threats. Master Paul accordingly vows vengeance. Again and again he tries to alter the determination of Maggie, but in vain. Her persistance in rejecting him moves him to the deepest revenge. He determines to penury, separate her from her lover, and obtain possession of her. This plan he essays to carry into effect. It is partly successful. An anonymous letter sent to Mrs. Chilcott suggests that Maggie owes the property to forgery, and that charge is supplemented by the murder by poison of her benefactress. A clever arrangement of Paul caness this accusation to be made at a time when he is being hidden in the house of Maggie, and even in her own room. At the moment when Maggie is protesting her innocence he issues from her bed-room, and addresses her with an affectionate familiarity that seems to speak of most intimate relations. Capt. Chilcott is frightened into a temporary retirement, and the young barrister, to whom Chilcott's estate is betrothed, sees in Maggie a victim, and sets himself to work to unravel matters. The heroine, meantime, quite undaunted by the reports of which she is the subject, presents herself at the council of war, and boldly frowns her accusers, who shrink a little into the background. Even here, however, her enemy follows her. Disguised as an officer, Paul Daly forces his way into the state-room, where Maggie is in an ineffectual effort to induce Maggie to receive his advances. She recoils from them with horror. He then, declaring no one else shall possess her, attempts to slay her. In doing so he meets with his own death by falling wounded to the ground. Maggie, fortunately does not drink the poison, and in the midst of the captain and Alfred Raybrock, the brother of the lost seaman, come to the same inn, and the captain, entering the room as Clissold is about to fire at Hugh, makes an end of him with his sheath knife. In the third act Hugh returns to his friends, is still unhappy about the slur cast upon his father's memory, and will not allow the money to be touched until the mystery is cleared up, which is happily done through Tom Pettifer, who, having found an old desk, finds therein a leaf from a boat-note journal, which had been torn out by the villain Clissold, and a forged one substituted. The happiness of all parties is thus secured, and the curtain falls to hearty applause and a recall of all the principal characters who support the piece in the most effective manner."

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CUPID'S FOIBLES, FOLLIES AND FANCIES.

THE VOICE OF LOVE.

To * * *.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER, BY E. U. GUDENO.

The rose whose blushing bloom awakes
To kiss the morning air
Looks brighter when the dew-drop makes
Its place of resting there.
So, maiden, when the dew of praise
Bedews round thy name;
Thou seemest lovelier to the gaze
That looks through feeling's frame.

Yet all the mingling hues of light
That rest within that dew
Are but reflections fair and bright
Of loveliness in you;
And if the voice of praise arise
In music's thrilling sound,
'Tis that within thy sparkling eyes
The tongue its magic found.

And, oh! 'tis rarest e'en but in thought
To gaze on one like thee,
Whose being hath from Heaven caught
A half divinity.
To look upon the sculptured face
Where the mind's glow appears,
And feel the silent sense of grace
That charms the spirit's cares.

And, as I gaze, the voice of prayer
Ascends to Heaven for you,
That virtue's brow may ever wear
Its light and lovely crown;
That in those eyes the heavenly glow
May never fade away;
Nor from that heart the freshness go
That makes thy life so gay.

And sometimes on the future's stream,
Whose echoes round thee flow,
Let one bright thought go back to him
Whose love thou well doth know,
And in whose heart thy image still
Shall shine, like forty moons,
If you will cook his "hash" well still,
I'll mend his pantaloons.

THE END OF A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.

Refinement and Attraction—Wholesale Murderess—The Stake—A Gory Sight.

From the earliest hour, on Dec. 26, '72, vast crowds of people filled the streets of the little city of Stade, Germany, on the bank of the Elbe river, nearly opposite the great North German seaport of Hamburg. By nine o'clock at least 20,000 people had arrived in Stade, and the police had the utmost difficulty in keeping order in the surging multitude. Information which had caused all these thousands to flock to Stade was the beheading of a woman, refined, attractive and intelligent. The name of the doomed was Wilhelmina Woltman, and the career of this extraordinary woman, almost from her earliest youth, had been marked by an uncontrollable and wicked temper. When at school she had knocked out the eye of one of her young companions. A few years after, she became the governess of the children of a wealthy landed proprietor, who had fallen in love with her and made her his mistress. Her lover's wife having discovered the liason, the girl poisoned the woman; and there is suspicion that she also caused the death of her own child. She turned herself thereupon for a time in the world of fashionable dissipation in Hamburg, where her extraordinary beauty attracted numerous admirers. But, becoming very reckless, the police expelled her from the city, and she went to Brunswick, where an officer of the ducal army fell in love with and eventually married her. She returned his devotion by poisoning him. She next turned up in Hanover, where she became acquainted with a merchant named Wachter, who married her. Wilhelmina revenged herself upon the opposing parents by poisoning them. The cholera raged at the time, and, in consequence, it remained a secret for years. Wachter soon afterward became a bankrupt, and deserted his wife, who went to Stade and married a widower named Woltman, who had two children. These also became the victims of the murderous passions of their stepmother, and then her criminal career was brought to a close. She was arrested, her antecedents closely examined into, and her victims exhumed. Her trial took place at Stade on the 2d of October, and the result was that she was convicted and sentenced to death. Pastor Deckert, on the morning of the day on which she was to be executed, made a determined effort to move her stony heart. The woman was fastened to the wall by a chain ten feet long, which was stitched to her left wrist. After listening to the reverend gentleman for two or three minutes, she made a sudden attack on him, compelling him to beat a hasty retreat. Reimenberg, the executioner, saluted his victim respectfully, and informed her who he was. "What do you want of me?" she said to the headsman. Fixing her large, lustrous eyes inquiringly upon him. "I want to prepare you for the scaffold," he answered. "Oh," she said, carelessly, "I am prepared." "Not quite," he rejoined. He then unchained her hand and began to cut off her hair. Then he threw a heavy fur cape over her shoulders, and the toilet for the scaffold was finished. He thereupon left her cell, and the next minute was in the custody of the prison, who asked her if she wished anything. "Only a glass of water," she said, dryly. It was then about half-past one, and her last moment rapidly drawing nigh. Ten minutes afterward the judge and clerk of the criminal court appeared before her, and the death-warrant was read to her a last time. The presiding judge urged her in feeling words to confess her crimes and make her peace with God. She responded by shaking her head impatiently. They left her and then the headsman and his assistants took her to the scaffold. When she appeared in the open air the biting cold caused her to shiver; but she bore the glance of the thousands of eyes, which the multitude riveted upon her, without flinching. The scaffold was a coarse, wooden structure, about eight feet in diameter. Wilhelmina Woltman ascended it with a firm step, and walked to the fatal block in the middle without betraying any nervousness. The warden of the prison asked her if she had anything to say. "No, no!" she answered angrily. "Make haste! make haste!" The next moment two assistants of the executioner caused her to kneel in front of the block. They took the fur cape from her shoulders, and pressed her head upon the top of the block, to which they fastened it by means of a leather strap. She shook convulsively for a moment or two, until the executioner, who had meanwhile taken his dashing axe from a sort of scabbard, hastily stepped up to her. He took his position to the left side of the block, lifted up his axe, and struck heavily upon the beautiful white neck of the woman. He had done his work well, for the head fell down in front of the block, while the trunk raised itself convulsively, a stream of dark red blood spouting in the air. The headsman and his assistants sprang to one side of the scaffold in order not to be stained by the blood of the murderess.

THE SOCIAL EVIL AT ST. LOUIS.

Some discussion has arisen lately regarding the St. Louis method of dealing with the social evil by licensing houses of prostitution, and requiring the inmates to undergo regular medical examination and treatment, for which a tax of $1.50 to $3.50 per week is imposed upon each. The St. Louis chief of police thinks that the system works well—by which is meant that under it the maximum of vice may be attained with the minimum of punishment. The Louisville chief of police, however, in a recent report maintains that while means of forcible repression are a failure, the licensing system is a nuisance, and that the most efficient policy is "a strictly tacit toleration of the orderly prostitutes, a private classified registry, free hospital assistance for the diseased, and fines and imprisonment for the disorderly." He also recommends the erection and maintenance of an industrial home for the reformation of those among the fallen who may desire to reform. His report considers the question more in its moral than in its medical and sanitary aspects. Measures of forcible repression, he thinks, disperse the evil, and cause abandoned women to seek employment as servants in families and clerks in places of business, where they become new sources of temptation and centres of mischief. Such was their effect during a most thorough trial in Philadelphia several years ago, and many efforts in other cities have ended in the same result. The licensing system is evaded in the fact that a large proportion of the women avoid registering, while the promise of exemption from exposure to disease which it holds out to the depraved increases the vice, without the possibility of real security against contagion.

Statistics of the social evil seem to show that it diminishes in proportion as the means of employment are open to women in a manner to render them capable of supporting themselves by work. In manufacturing and industrial cities, wherein a diversified range of labor offers opportunities to women almost equal to those extended to men, and where women, both before and after marriage, work for the common support of the household, the ratio of marriage rises and the proportion of prostitution falls. In cities of fashion and luxury, or which are almost exclusively devoted to kinds of business such as importing, exporting and transportation, in which men alone take part, women are largely supported without labor of their own, marriage becomes an expensive luxury instead of an economical partnership, and celibacy and prostitution prevail. As illustrations of this rule, we may cite that in Birmingham and Sheffield, the two cities of the world in which employments are most open to women, but 1 woman in 709 is a prostitute, the lowest proportion anywhere found except at La Hague. In Leeds, the ratio is only 1 in every 364; in Manchester, 1 in 567; in London, 1 in 544, and in New York, 1 in 518. In La Hague, where the equal and profverbial industry of all classes has been the remark of every tourist for a century, the ratio is only 1 to 750; in Copenhagen, 1 to 554; in Brussels, 1 to 435; in Lyons, 1 to 424.

Comparing these with the capitals of fashion and seaports generally, we find that in Paris the ratio is one to every 381; in Brest, 1 to 159; in Marseilles, 1 to 296; in Algiers, 1 to 103; in Rotterdam, 1 to 267; in Amsterdam, 1 to 286; in Liverpool, Bristol and Plymouth, 1 to 195; in Brighton and Bath, 1 to 244; in Madrid, 1 to 230; in Louisville, 1 to 200, and in Chicago, 1 to 200. The fascinating character of trade and the relative instability of population in the newer countries have also much to do with the sundering of families and the consequent increase of the social evil. We doubt, however, if any other agency is so effective in checking it as the inculcation and practice of those habits of business industry on the part of girls and women which prevail more extensively in the manufacturing cities of France, Germany, England and America than in the cities of gaiety, fashion and commerce. Of one thing we feel tolerably well assured, and that is, that the licensing system does not, on the whole, diminish the diseases which have been affixed by nature to the social evil; while, on the other hand, it does hold out a false hope to the vicious and unwary that they may sin without punishment.—*Chicago Tribune.*

WELL-MERITED PUNISHMENT.—The first case brought before the Middlesex, Mass., superior criminal court on Feb. 17th was that of George Reed, of Westford, Mass., who had heretofore pleaded not guilty to a felonious assault upon Ida J. Bemis, a child about ten years of age. The little girl was put upon the stand and related the painful circumstances in an artless manner. The man, who was at the time employed as a laborer by her father at Weston, found her one afternoon in December last playing in the yard, and induced her to go to the edge of the woods under the pretence of seeking for a "rabbit's nest." When they reached the place he dragged her into the woods, threw her down and shamefully abused her, though he did not succeed in effecting his purpose. The mother, who had missed her child, went to seek her and found her covered with blood, her clothing torn, and laboring under great mental excitement. The deliberations of the jury were brief, a verdict of guilty was returned and a sentence of seven years in the state prison imposed.

EXPENSIVE "UNDERSTANDINGS."—When a Chinese gentleman feels desirous of taking unto himself a wife, he sends unto a paternal head of some family containing daughters for specimens of the size of their feet, with the prices attached. The foot of one is valued perhaps at two thousand dollars, the next smallest at five hundred, &c., according to the market. After the foot, or the lady to whom it belongs is chosen, she is seat in a sedan chair to the intended husband's house; he meets her at the door, looks into the vehicle to take a view of the fair; and, if she suits his taste, he admits her. As soon as she passes his threshold she becomes his lawful wife; but if he likes not the lady, he shuts the door and she is carried whither she came.

HOW HE BROUGHT HER ROUND.—This could have occurred only in Paris, rich in expedients. M. Armand Lacy, high in Parisian ton, having quarreled with his mistress, Mme. Alice Keygan (the lady had figured in a divorce court), interrupted her on the night of Dec. 26th, at the railway station, as she was about to take train from Paris for Marseilles. As a fitting climax to a brief altercation, Monsieur whisked out a pistol, pointed it at his heart and fired. He fell, wounded no doubt, but not dangerously unless he were a fool. The powder was not wasted, for at last advices the tearful Keygan was sitting daily by his bedside.

PUNISHING WIFE-BEATERS.—A bill to punish wife-beaters, which has recently been introduced in the Illinois state legislature, contains the following provision:—"That when any person shall commit, or cause to be committed, an assault and battery upon the person of his wife, he shall, upon conviction, be punished by being publicly whipped upon the naked back with a common raw-hide whip, receiving for each offence not less than five, nor more than twenty-five blows, in the discretion of the magistrate or court before whom he is tried."

BASE-BALL.

THE PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The representatives of the existing professional clubs will hold their annual meeting in Baltimore on the 3d of March, and they propose, we learn, to establish the "National Association of Professional Base-Ball Players" on a permanent footing by adopting a printed constitution and by-laws. At the request of the president of the association we have drafted a code of laws which will, with some slight amendments, be adopted at the meeting in question, the code embracing the following as the CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASE-BALL PLAYERS.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. This association shall be called "The National Association of Professional Base-Ball Players."

ART. II. The objects of this association shall be to foster the national game of base-ball and to promote the interests of professional players.

ART. III.—SEC. 1. This association shall be composed of delegates from the several professional base-ball associations which have been duly admitted to a representation in the convention framing this constitution, or which may be admitted to a representation in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Any professional club desiring to be represented in this association shall present to the secretary a written application, giving the name of the club, its officers, grounds and location, &c., the same to be submitted at least ten days prior to the date of the annual convention of the association. The secretary shall report the same to the convention in regular order, and should two-thirds of the delegates present vote for its admission, the club shall be declared duly elected.

ART. IV.—SEC. 1. The officers of this association shall be a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

SEC. 2. All officers shall be elected by ballot, annually, and shall respectively hold office until the next annual meeting, or until their successors are elected.

SEC. 3. Any vacancy in either of the offices may be filled at any meeting of the association regularly organized.

ART. V.—SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings; to preserve order and see that the laws are carried into effect; to call extra meetings whenever officially required to do so. He shall have no vote, except in the election of officers and new members, and except in equal divisions, when he shall have the casting vote. He shall call special meetings whenever requested to do so (in writing) by the presidents of three Professional Base-Ball Clubs.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the vice-president to perform all the duties of the president in his absence.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the association in a book; to notify Professional Clubs, by certificate, of their election; to send all notices of meetings, and publish the decisions of the judiciary committee once in the two leading sporting journals making baseball a specialty, within ten days after rendition of the decisions. Also to take charge of all communications, and reply thereto in accordance with such instructions as he may receive from the association.

SEC. 4. The treasurer shall receive and hold all the funds of the association, and disburse the same as he may be authorized to do by a majority vote of the association, or by order of the president and secretary.

ART. VI.—SEC. 1. The annual meeting of the association shall be held on the first Monday in March each year, at such place as the association at the annual meeting may direct.

SEC. 2. Special meetings shall be called by the president, at the written request of the presidents of three Professional clubs; provided that a least one week's notice of such meeting shall be given by publication in at least two sporting journals making base-ball a specialty, and that each club represented in this association shall be notified thereof.

SEC. 3. Any meeting may be adjourned from time to time by a majority vote.

SEC. 4. Five delegates shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number present at any adjourned or regularly called meeting may adjourn to any specified day.

ART. VII.—SEC. 1. No delegate shall be admitted into this association unless he shall have filed with the recording secretary a certificate of his election, signed by the president and secretary of the club he may represent.

ART. VIII.—SEC. 1. Each club represented in this association shall be assessed its quota of the expenses for holding the annual and special meetings, and such assessment shall be due at the first annual meeting following the year the expenses were incurred.

SEC. 2. No delegate shall be entitled to vote at meetings of this association who is not a member of the professional club he represents, and of no other professional club.

ART. IX.—SEC. 1. The rules and regulations hereunto annexed shall govern all match games of base-ball played between clubs belonging to this association.

ART. X.—SEC. 1. All proposed alterations, additions, or amendments to the constitution or by-laws, or rules and regulations, shall be submitted in writing to the committee on rules before the annual meeting, and shall be by said committee reported at said annual meeting, with their opinion thereupon; and no such alteration, addition, or amendment shall be adopted unless it shall have been so proposed and reported, nor unless two-thirds of all the members present at the annual meeting shall vote in favor of such alteration, addition, or amendment to the constitution and by-laws, and a majority in favor of alterations or amendments to the rules and regulations.

ART. XI.—No vote by proxy shall be allowed.

BY-LAWS.

SEC. 1. The order of business at all meetings shall be as follows:—1. Roll-call. 2. Reading of minutes of previous meeting. 3. Reports of officers and committees. 4. Propositions and balloting for new members. 5. Dues and fees collected. 6. Unfinished business. 7. Election of officers. 8. New business.

SEC. 2. No member shall be allowed to discuss any question under debate without arising and addressing the chair.

3. No member shall speak more than twice on any one question, nor more than five minutes at any time, unless by unanimous consent.

4. Every member present shall be required to vote on all questions, unless he is directly or personally interested, or excused by vote of a majority of the members present.

5. Any member may, at any time, call for the reading of any article of the constitution or by-laws, or minutes of any meeting, or any other paper relating to the question then under consideration.

6. The yeas and nays shall be taken on any question at the request of five members.

7. Any member belonging to the association behaving in an ungentlemanly manner, or rendering himself obnoxious to the association, may, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, be expelled.

8. All charges against any member or club belonging to this association must be submitted in writing to the secretary within thirty days from the occurrence of the causes upon which they may be predicated, and the club or person against whom said charges are made shall be furnished with a copy thereof at the same time, by those belonging to the club making them. The secretary shall forthwith submit the original charges to the judiciary committee of this association, and the said committee shall investigate all complaints or charges thus submitted to them, and render judgment thereon within fifteen days from the date of said charges, which decision shall be binding and final upon the parties concerned.

The clubs which will be represented in the convention of March 3d will include the Atlantic, Athletic, Boston, Baltimore, Mutual and Philadelphia. The delegates will include Messrs. Ferguson, Hayhurst, Wright, Fulton or Young, Davidson and Reed, all gentlemen who have the interests of the game fully at heart, and who will do their best to restore the lost prestige of square and honest play in the professional arena which the proceedings of last October did so much to destroy.

THE PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

A revision of the code of rules governing the contests for the professional championship is necessary, especially in view of the diminished number of clubs entering for the season of 1873, the list thus far including only the Athletic and Philadelphia Clubs, of Philadelphia; Atlantic, of Brooklyn; Mutual, of New York, and Boston and Baltimore Clubs. The half-dozen rules governing the championship games of last year were inadequate to cover the points involved in the contests. Below we give a series of revised rules which will no doubt be brought before the professional club meeting in Baltimore on the 3d of March:—

RULE VIII.—CHAMPIONSHIP.

APPLICATION AND ENTRY FEE.—SEC. 1. All clubs desiring to contest for the championship must make application in writing to the chairman of the championship committee, hereinafter mentioned, on or before May 1st of each year, and no club shall be admitted as contestants after that date. Each application must be accompanied by a remittance of ($10) ten dollars, which the chairman shall keep a record of the clubs so applying, and he shall announce the names of the clubs contesting for the title, by publication. Clubs shall be eligible to contest in champion games from the date of their entry as contestants.

THE SERIES OF GAMES.—2. The series for the championship shall be nine games, and each club shall play nine games with every other contesting club at such time and place as they may mutually agree upon. All games must be played before Nov. 1st of each year.

LEGAL GAMES.—No game shall count in the series of championship contests in which any of the rules of the Professional Association shall have been violated. And any game in which any member of either of the contesting nines is guilty of violating the rule against betting, or who is in any way interested in any pool sold on the game, shall be declared "null and void."

3. The club winning the greatest number of games, in the championship series, with clubs entering for the championship during the season, shall be declared champions of the United States.

4. In case of a tie in the total number of championship games played during the season between two or more contesting clubs, the championship committee shall examine the records of the clubs so tieing, and the one having the greatest number of victories over the leading nines of the contesting clubs shall be declared champions of the United States.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP COMMITTEE.—The president of the Professional Association at the annual convention each year shall appoint a committee of three to act as a championship committee, said committee to be composed only of actual delegates to the convention and members of the clubs they represent. The said committee shall have jurisdiction over the contests of the championship arena only so far as the examination of the club records and the awarding of the emblem are concerned.

DISPUTES.—All disputes occurring between professional clubs in or out of the championship arena, and all violations of the association, shall be adjudicated upon only by the judiciary committee of the Professional Association, from whose decision there shall be no appeal.

A championship streamer shall be purchased by the said championship committee with the funds accompanying the application of clubs, and they shall present the same on or before Nov. 15th of each year to the club entitled to receive it.

THE PLAYING RULES.—All championship contests shall be played in accordance with the playing code of rules adopted by the association.

DOINGS ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.—The Pacific Base-Ball Convention met on Feb. 8th, president Harry Linden in the chair. The object of the meeting was to arrive at some conclusion in regard to the championship question, when Mr. Durkee offered a rough draft of an amendment to article 13 of the constitution, by which section 1 is stricken out, and provides that the games for the championship shall be played during a season between the 16th of February and the 30th of November; the club winning the most games and making the best average to be entitled to the champion bat, or to bear the name of the Champion Club. The provisions of this amendment are to apply to clubs in the convention only, and no game played by them with outside clubs is to be deemed legal. Challenges are to be accepted in the order of their reception. Mr. Durkee, in support of his amendment, stated that the champion-bat business had created so much trouble and contention that it had almost caused the death of base-ball in the State, and it was time that some measures were taken to restore a better feeling among base-ball players than had heretofore existed. Colonel Linden said that he understood that the eastern professional clubs had some similar plan of operation, which he had heard worked very well indeed, and he would propose that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter and draw up a suitable amendment in full. Mr. Woodward proposed an amendment by which the championship question should be left to the arbitration of a champion committee of three, who should decide upon the best record of the clubs which had played at least three games with every club, the club winning the most games at the end of the season to be entitled to the championship; existing that the championship committee would only be a figure-head to receive from the secretaries of the different clubs the average records, etc., and report to the convention. Colonel Linden objected to this amendment, upon the ground that favoritism would be likely to creep into the deliberations of that committee, by which fair and impartial justice to all parties concerned might be thwarted. He thought that, as the question was an important one, it was well worth the careful consideration of a committee. A committee of three has been appointed to revise article 13 in regard to the championship, and report at the next meeting of the convention.

REVIVING THE OLD MARYLAND CLUB.—The members of the Olympic Base-Ball Club of last season held a meeting in Baltimore, Md., recently, and resolved to revive the old Maryland Club, organize a nine, and enter for the championship under the co-operative system. The following old ball-players signified their willingness to join:—Sellman, F. Smith, Barrett, Kohler, Goldsmith, Worthington, Hooper, McDonald, J. Smith and Kernan. It is also stated that Matthews, not considering himself legally bound to play with the Mutuals, of New York, will probably pitch for the Maryland Club.

REORGANIZATION.—At a meeting of the Excelsior (Junior) Club, held in Boston, Mass., on Feb. 18th, the club was reorganized for the coming season, and choice made of the following officers:—President, Wm. M. Olin; vice-president, Wm. H. Dillon; secretary, George Forbush; treasurer, Arthur Vinal. The club will consist of Joseph Middleby for captain, and Edward Herrick, Edward Spring, Thomas Keenan, Charles Doe, Wm. Quigley, James Boyd, George Forbush, A. G. Glover, Arthur Vinal, Matthew Spooner and Frederick Morse.

THE RED STOCKING NINE of the Boston Base-ball Club has at last been made up, and will include James White, catcher; Spalding, pitcher; Rogers, Barnes and Schaffer, on the bases; George Wright at short field; and Leonard, Harry Wright and Sweasy in the out-field, with Birdsall and Manning as substitutes.

COCKING.

MAIN BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CONNECTICUT.

New York Victorious.

The main of cocks recently arranged between the states of New York and Connecticut—the former represented by Messrs. Pierce and Conlan, and the latter by Mr. James H. Shippen—was brought to a decision on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 17th and 18th, at a well-known pit in Westchester county, the particular locality of which it is unnecessary to give. The affair attracted a considerable attendance of the prominent fanciers and sporting men of New Jersey, Brooklyn, Connecticut and New York, who came with high anticipations of witnessing a more than usually exciting battle. The articles of agreement specified that twenty-one cocks on each side should be pitted, and weights ranging from 6 lb. 4 oz. to 6 lb. 8 oz. were to be the limits allowed light all that weighed in within 2 oz. of each other, for $100 each battle and $1,000 the odd fight deciding the main. The birds produced by New York were a mixed lot, comprising of cocks of the famed Kentucky strain, and others of the Pierce blood, with two or three of the Garvey and Coughlan breeds. The Connecticut fowls were a strain derived from a cross between the Derby and an imported Irish breed, and which bred, by their repeated victories during last year, to have proved one of the best strains, displaying the most undoubted game qualities, and being quick, resolute fighters. Its magazine were the Connecticut division of the triumph of their feathered representatives, that before the fighting commenced, and as soon as it was announced that fifteen couples had been matched in the weighing-in process, they freely offered $100 to $75 that they won the main, these liberal odds being at once taken up by partisans of the New York fowls. Another set of game birds was never pitted, all being of the same game, and there was not a single runaway in the fifteen battles fought. Stephen McGowan handled and bested for New York, while Pat Gerrity did the same service for Connecticut. The well-known straightforward fancier was mutually selected as referee, and his decisions were just and impartial, giving satisfaction to both parties.

First battle.—The heavy weights were selected to open the tournament, New York pitting a dark red against a noble-looking spangle for Connecticut, each scaling 5lb. 11oz. Fifty to forty were current on the spangle winning, and in some cases their sagacity proved to be their undoing. The Connecticut division offer even the longer odds of $60 to $55, the New Yorkers being equally desirous of accommodating them at these rates. Both birds went to work with a will, and cut and slashed away right merrily until both paused to recover wind. Again they renewed the battle, each making fly for fly, and giving and receiving hard hits, until suddenly the spangle received a terrific throat-cut; and, though it fought gamely on, its fate was sealed, and, unable to resist the increasingly furious onslaughts of his foe, his head dropped, and he was soon rendered lifeless. Time, 14min.

2. New York pitted a blue pyle, 4lb. 4oz., against a Connecticut black muff an ounce lighter in weight. This, however, did not affect the confidence of the Connecticut backers, for with reckless daring they again offered $50 to $40 on their representative, the New Yorkers, then with success in the preceding fight, eagerly taking all the bets offered at this rate. Both were famous good ones, and it was quick, sharp fighting from the moment they were put down on the floor of the pit. It did not last long, however, for just within the first minute the New Yorkers experienced their delight at the fighting qualities of their champion the blue pyle, with a sudden and unexpected blow the Connecticut bird sent the deadly steel through his brain, and he fell dead at his antagonist's feet. Time, 3min.

3. New York sent in a black muff weighing 4lb. 9oz., opposed to another black muff for Connecticut, scaling 4lb. 11oz. This advantage of just two ounces in favor of the latter, combined with the fact that the black muff was a brother of the victim in the last fight, made the Connecticut partisans unusually anxious to bet; offers of $50 to $40 and $100 to $75 were current in the pit. Both were capital fighters, but, although the battle was a desperate one, the superior sparring art was strikingly illustrated, for just as the favorite had given the New York a cut which destroyed the latter's eye, and seemed to turn the fight in his favor, he received in return a throat-cut which laid him dissected on the floor, and was at once killed by the black red. Time, 4min., and the New Yorkers jubilant.

4. Connecticut first showed up with a 5lb. 3oz. birchback, New York pitting a dark red, which in weight had two ounces lighter. Again were odds offered by the Connecticut divisions, $30 to $25 being given and taken to a large amount. The extra weight gave the Connecticut representative a decided advantage, and, being a hard hitter, he quickly had the white hackle helpless and killed him. Time, 6min.

5. The battles now stood equal, each side having won two, New York was now represented by a light red scaling 5lb. 7oz., and Connecticut by a white pyle, with their spangle lighter. The latter was the favorite at the same rate of odds before quoted, but the layers this time came to grief, for the light red showed himself a desperate cutter, and in 6min. cut down the Connecticut bird and won.

6. New York pitted a 5lb. 9oz. brown red against a 5lb. 11oz. spangle for Connecticut. The latter was a handsome stationed bird, and his party plunged recklessly on him, laying $100 to $75 in profusion. He was a clinking good fighter, but the brown red was a better, and in 7min. had scored the fourth victory for the Empire City, against two for the Wooden Nutmeg state.

7. Connecticut pitted a black red, weighing 5lb. 1oz., against a Connecticut black muff of the same weight. The betting was in favor of the latter at $60 to $40, and the Connecticut men got back some portion of their losses, for the representative, after a terrific fight, won in 9min.; the victor being nearly as hopelessly used up as the vanquished.

8. A black gray 4lbs. 11oz. represented Connecticut, and a light red, two ounces heavier, was pitted by the New Yorkers against him. The Connecticut men, encouraged by their success in the last fight, laid odds on their champion, but here the pyle result, for, after a hot fight for 13min., the New Yorker laid him out with a fatal body-blow, and won the fifth fight for his party.

9. Connecticut showed a light red against a New York robin breast; each scaling 4lb. 14oz. This was the most protracted fight of the main, lasting 38 min., and was won by Connecticut.

10. Connecticut pitted a pyle against a New York henfeather, each weighing 6lb. 7oz. Betting $50 to $40 on the pyle, and this time the layers of odds landed them, for the favorite killed the henfeather in 16 min.; thus bringing the battles even, each side having won five.

11. New York produced a black red against a pyle of the same weight for Connecticut. The latter still made their champion the favorite at $60 to $40, but the black red was a clinker, and in 12 min. had killed his antagonist.

12. New York showed a black gray scaling 5lb. 2 oz. against a 5lb. gray for Connecticut, which was made the favorite. Again the layers of odds dropped their cash, for New York scored the victory in 7 min.

13. A light red weighing 5lb. 4oz. represented New York against a 5lb. 6oz. birchback for Connecticut. Even betting, and Connecticut won in 9 min.

14. New York showed a black red opposed to a white pyle for Connecticut, each scaling 5lb. 1oz. The white pyle had the call in the betting at $25 to $20, and at the second fly he sent his spur through his opponent's brain and made the scores even. Time, 2 min.

15. This was the deciding fight of the main, each having won seven battles, and the excitement became intense. Connecticut pitted a 6lb. 14oz. black red against a 4lb. 12oz. red pyle for New York. Encouraged by winning the last two fights, and by the fact that their representative had two ounces the best of the weights, the Connecticut division laid $100 to $75 freely on their winning the main and money. But they came to grief very rapidly, for at the fourth battle their champion felt pierced through the brain by his antagonist's steel, and amid triumphant cheers New York won the main. Time, 3 min Summary:—

Battles.	New York.	Connecticut.	D. oz.	P. oz.	Won by.
1	Dark red	Spangle		5.11	New York.
2	Blue pyle	Black muff	4.04	4.03	Conn.
3	Black red	Black muff	4.09	4.11	New York.
4	White hackle	Birchback	5.01	5.03	Conn.
5	Light red	White pyle	5.07	5.05	New York.
6	Brown red	Spangle	5.09	5.11	New York.
7	Black red	Black muff		4.12	Conn.
8	Light red	Black gray	4.13	4.11	New York.
9	Robin breast	Light red		4.14	Conn.
10	Hen feather	Pyle		4.07	Conn.
11	Black red	Pyle		4.05	New York.
12	Black red	Gray	5.03	5.00	New York.
13	Light red	Birchback	5.04	5.06	Conn.
14	Black red	White pyle		5.01	Conn.
15	Red pyle	Black red	4.12	4.14	New York.

New York won 8 battles; Connecticut, 7.

NEW YORK vs. LONG ISLAND.

On Wednesday, Feb. 19th, a main of cocks between New York and Long Island, the former represented by Mr. T. Briggs and the latter by Mr. Patrick Duff, was fought at a well-known pit in New Jersey. The articles of agreement specified that each side should show fifteen cocks, at weights ranging from 6lb. 6oz. to 5lb. 6oz., and fight all that scaled within 3oz. of each other, with 1¼ inch spurs, the battles at $100 each, the main $500 each battle, and $200 on the odd fight winning the main. There was a large gathering of the sports from New York, Brooklyn, Newark and Hudson county, and betting was very lively both on the main and on each battle or fight. After the cocks weighing-in had been gone through, it was announced that eleven pairs had fallen in, and, consequently, there would be that number of battles fought. The betting on the main was $100 to $90 on Long Island, but, as will be seen, the latter won after the third fight, and New York became the favorite. It proved an excellent and well-contested main, and gave satisfaction to all except the backers of the losing birds. The victory of the New Yorkers is highly creditable to their superiority of condition over their Long Island antagonists.

First Fight.—New York showed a dark red cock against a brown red for Long Island, each scaling 6lb. 7oz. Betting, $90 to $40 on Long Island; and the layers were successful, for on the third fly the New Yorker was, with a brain-blow, laid out dead by his rival. Time, 4 min.

2. New York introduced a white pyle against a Long Island brown red, each weighing 5lb. 3oz. Betting $25 to $20 on the brown red, who proved a game fighter, but weak, arising from want of condition, and the New Yorker cut him down in 9 min. and won the first fight for his party.

3. New York showed a brown red against a long island white pyle; weights 5lb. 3oz. The latter was the favorite, and commenced well, fighting fast and furious, but, soon falling off from weakness, the New Yorker laid him out with a throat-cut. Time, 6 min.

4. A dark red for New York opposed to a brown red for Long Island; weights 5lb. 7oz. The partisans of the Long Island birds seemed to realize the fact that they were far from being in such good condition as their antagonists; and instead of laying the odds, hung back, and only took a few of the bets offered by the New Yorkers at the rate of $90 to $80. Both these birds were quick fighters, but the New Yorker hit the harder, and in 7 min. had cut down and killed his antagonist.

5. A dark red for New York against a spangle; weights 6lb. 1oz. Betting $50 to $45 on New York, and he won, after a rattling good fight, in 10 min.

6. Two dark reds were pitted, of equal weights, both scaling 6lb. 2oz. There was little betting, as the superiority of strength and conditions of the New York cocks were so manifest to all, that offers to bet $35 to $15 only met with limited acceptance. They proved a capital fight, and 15 min. had expired before the New Yorker won the victory by sending his spur through his rival's brain.

7. Long Island pitted a breasthook against a New York dark red; weights 6lb. 3oz. The odds were $25 to $15 on the dark red, but the layers came to grief this time, for the breasthook, who was a clinking good fighter and dead game, pulled through and won in 20 min. This was the second victory for Long Island, against five for New York.

8. New York showed a dark red against a white pyle for Long Island; weights 5lb. 7oz. The Long Islanders plucked up their spirits after winning the last fight, and eagerly took the bets of $30 to $15 offered that the New York cock would win. It was a capital fight, and resulted in the death of the pyle, and victory of the New Yorker. Time, 35min. This fight decided the main in favor of New York.

9. Long Island pitted a 6lb. 7oz. blue red against a 6lb. 8oz. dark red. The Long Islanders were now so demoralized that no odds would tempt them to back their fowls, now that the main was decided against them. The luck now turned in their favor, when too late to do them any good, for their representative was a well-contested battle in 35min.

10. Two dark reds, the New Yorker scaling 6lb. 8oz., and the Long Islander 6lb. 10oz. The was the last and longest fight of the main, both birds showing true game blood, and displaying great cutters. Victory at last declared in favor of Long Island, although the winner was almost as much cut up as the loser. Time, 45min.

11. New York pitted a white hackle against one of the speckled Long Island scaling an ounce more. The Long Islanders took courage and invested their few remaining dollars on their representative, and it resulted in their backers getting some of their money back for the New York bird was the best fighter of the main in 30min. Summary:—

Battles.	New York.	Long Island.	Weights.	
1	Dark red	Brown red	6.07	Long Island.
2	White pyle	Brown red	5.03	New York.
3	Dark red	White pyle	4.09	New York.
4	Dark red	Spangle	6.01	New York.
5	Dark red	Dark red	6.02	New York.
6	Dark red	Dark red	6.02	New York.
7	Dark red	Breasthook	6.03	Long Island.
8	Dark red	White pyle	5.07	New York.
9	Dark red	Blue red	6.08	Long Island.
10	Dark red	Dark red	6.10	Long Island.
11	Pyle	Pyle	6.06	New York.

New York won 7 battles; Long Island, 4.

COCKING MAIN AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.

There having been considerable talk in the City of Elms among the principal breeders in regard to the quality of their birds, a challenge was issued by down-town fanciers, which was immediately accepted by the up-towners. Each party agreed to show eleven cocks, at weights ranging from 4lb. 4oz. to 6lb. 8oz., and fight all that weighed in for $50 a battle, and $100 the odd. The main came off on Saturday evening, Feb. 15th, at a well known tavern about six miles from the city. The up-town birds had the call in betting, the odds being $100 to $90 on the main. Below is given a summary:—

Up-town.	Down-town.	Weights. B. oz.	Weights. P. oz.	Won by.	Time.
1. Black red	Light red	4.11	4.13	Up-town	7 min
2. Ginger	Pyle	5.09	5.15	Up-town	17
3. Black red	Blue red	5.03	5.01	Down-town	1
4. Black red	Lightred	4.12	4.13	Down-town	16
5. Black red	Black red	4.04	4.09	Up-town	13
6. Pyle	Black red	4.09	4.04	Down-town	27
7. Black red	Light red	5.00	5.01	Up-town	3
8. Black red	Black red	5.00	5.15	Up-town	5

THE GAME OF CHESS.

To Correspondents.

A. TOWNSEND, England, and CHAS. A. GILBERT, Brooklyn.—Received with many thanks. THEO. M. BROWN.—Sooner than we expected, we have something for you. Where shall we send it?

Vienna vs. City of London C. C.

The London Game.

IRREGULAR OPENING.

London.	Vienna.	London.	Vienna.
1. P to Q B 4	P to K 4	11. K Kt to his 3	P to K R 3
2. Q Kt-B 3	K Kt-K t 5	12. B-Q 2	B-K 3
3. Q Kt-Q 5	K P-K 3	13. K Kt-K 4	B P x P
4. P-Q 4	K P x P	14. Kt-Q B 3	Q Kt-his 3

THEATRICAL RECORD.

Programmatic Statement, and Statistics of the Theatrical, Circus, Musical and Minstrel Profession.

Clipper Post Office.

☞ A STARRED NUMBER, plainly addressed, must be ventured for each and every letter sent for. Where there are two or more persons of the name in the profession, the line of business followed by the party addressed should be given, in order to prevent mistakes.

LADIES' LIST.

Archer, Pamela
Ainsworth, Alice
Ainsworth, Julia
Bertine, Lillie
Booth, Josie
Burris, Miss F.
Bryant, Emma
Bryant, Minnie
Chapman, Annie
Clark, Amelia
Cushman, Charlotte
Carlisle, Eliza
Calder, Alfreda
Calder, Virginia
Campbell, Mrs. M. E.
Carpenter, Amanda L.
Cook, Mollie
Chapman, Lillie
Crawville, Gertie
Crafton, Emma
Clark, Ella
Cook, Mrs.
Carbonelle, Mlle Ida.
Carroll, Fannie
Carroll, Fannie
Carman, Lotta
Dyer, Mrs. Wm.
Dorrance, Miss
Dorrance, Fannie
Dorrance, Blanche (2)
Dale, Mrs.
Dorrance, Mlle Ida.

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Baltimore, Feb. 26th, 1873. 48-3t

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Citizens' Bank of Kentucky against Kean against O. F. Fuller, &c. } In Chancery, Nos. 23,089, 21,379
W. H. Dix, now by S. E. Jones, his assignee, against the same, } 20,876
W. H. Granger against the same,
By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above causes, the undersigned will
ON MONDAY, MARCH 3d, 1873,
about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the city of Louisville,
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so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to wit:
The 15 feet of ground with the improvements erected thereon, situated on the south side of Green street in the city of Louisville, Ky., commencing 60 feet east from the east corner of Fourth and Green streets; thence easterwardly along the south side of Green street 15 feet; thence southwardly 150 feet to an alley; thence westwardly along said alley 15 feet; thence northwardly 150 feet to the place of beginning, being the same property conveyed by M. Munday and wife to George F. Fuller, by deed dated March 1st, 1867.
Also, the leasehold and improvements on the lot of ground situated on the east corner of Fourth and Green streets, in the city of Louisville, Ky., subject to the rents, terms and conditions of the lease from H. C. McDowall, trustee, commencing Oct. 27th, 1868, for the term of twenty-five years from that day, commencing on the southeast line of Fourth street, thence extending in front on Green street 60 feet; thence extending in depth of that width 150 feet to an alley; thence along said alley 60 feet to Fourth street; thence along Fourth street 150 feet to the place of beginning.
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